REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,403.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance .....Rs.	42
Half Year ,,	24
Three Months ,,	14
One Month ,,	5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second do ..... ,,	2 8
Third do ..... ,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... ,,	0 2½

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

No Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Government Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Nov. 1872.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave Colombo	11
,, Carwar	4	,, Galle	12
,, Mangalore	5	,, Pondicherry	15
,, Cannanore	6	,, Cudalore	18
,, Tellicherry	7	,, Coconada	20
,, Calicut	7	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Beypore	7	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Cochin	8	,, Cocanada	22
,, Alleppy	9	,, False Point	23
,, Tuticorin	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N. Ilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchange of Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUATUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th November, 1872, at noon.

	Nov. 1872.		Nov. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSHEHR	16
Arrive Kurrachee	13	Arrive Feo	27
,, ,, ...	13	,, Bushire	29
,, Muscat	15	,, ,, ...	Dec
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Linga	1
,, Linga	19	,, Bunder Abbas	6
,, Bahrein	20	,, Muscat	8
,, Bushire	21	,, Gwadur	10
,, Feo	23	,, Kurrachee	12
,, BUSSEHR	24	,, BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,038 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. BARDEN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY will despatch their Steamer KURRACHEE, 850 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, to the MALABAR COAST as an EXTRA STEAMER on WEDNESDAY the 30th current at 4 P.M.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs.	5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	...	3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	...	1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	...	4 0

Until further Notice the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 12	1 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer VESTA, 3,478 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November. This Steamer has exc llent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£30-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£26-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Medows Street, 12th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 26th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£6	Including Wines.
Suez	38	28	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	62	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship GANGES, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th October 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 5th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain ALFRED PARISH, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 2nd November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

1 Case Turkey Red Prints, 4 Cases Handkerchiefs, 10 Cases Eau-de-Cologne, 6 Cases Gilt Frames, 20 Cases Vermouth, 20 Cases Italian Wine or Claret.

700 lbs. of English Potatoes.

On account of whom it may concern.

5 Set- Plated double Harness

6 Cases Panorama Rolls of sizes.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS.—The SPECIAL SCHEME of the "INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY," for the above, will CLOSE on the 30TH NOVEMBER next.

By Order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary.

EUROPEAN CUTTER WANTED.—WANTED, a steady Practical TAILOR'S CUTTER (European). Apply to

JOONAS TYAB,
11, Hummum Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, for the month of November, a large, commodious, and well ventilated UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, with a spacious Compound and excellent Stabling, SUITABLE for the ACCOMODATION of a RAJAH and his FOLLOWERS. For particulars and terms apply to

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED that all the Right, Title, and Interest of SHA HURRIBHOY MOTIRAM CHINIWALLA in the Steamer SIR BARTLE FRERE has been PURCHASED by HAJEE DADA ABDOOLA, father of Hajee Ibrahim Haee Dada. NOTICE is therefore given to all, that the said Sha Hurribhoy Motiram Chiniwalla has no longer any interest or share in the said Steamer.

HAJEE DADA ABDOOLA.

Bombay, 28th October 1872.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, and ENGINEERS.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 11th day of November, at 2 P.M., the greater portion of the TEAK TIMBER STAGING with the iron work complete, as it stands on the Back Bay Pier for shore.

The Staging will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

For particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 30th October 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of any or all of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company for 12 months from the 1st January 1873, viz.:—

Best Dhungaree Cloth, 18 inches wide.	Best Coir, loose and in yarn.
,, Bengal Twine, in hanks.	,, Canvas in 4ths.
,, Goa Brooms, each weighing 20 oz.	,, Buckets, made of cane and bamboos.
,, Country Soap.	,, Hair Cumblies and Dablies.
,, Bees' Wax.	,, Cotton Waterproofed Umbrellas for Sepoys
,, Country Sealing Wax (Red and Black.)	,, Wheaten Flour for Paste.
,, Gum Arabic, picked.	,, Coal Tar.
,, Cuttle Fish, whole pieces.	,, Sweet Oil.
,, Country Salt.	,, Leather Hides.
,, Charcoal, from Babool wood, and sifted.	,, Moulding Sand.

Samples may be seen and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As Tenders may be made for the whole or for the Supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract and find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the articles to be supplied by them.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 30th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 29th October 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

Antiseptic Supari or Betel-Nut TOOTH PASTE:

Preserves the teeth, gives tone and colour to the Gums, prevents Tooth Ache, and imparts a grateful fragrance to the breath.

Prepared at the Laboratory, Byculla, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

Cameras : Lenses : Tents : Stands.
PRINTING FRAMES : GLASS BATHS.
Plate Boxes : Rolling Presses :
GLASS AND EARTHENWARE DISHES.
Card Mounts : Albumenized Paper :
COLLODIONS : VARNISHES :
and
Photographic Requisites

Of every description, and of the best manufacture, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

CARR BROTHERS,
17 CHURCH STREET.

52 CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON.

7 OLD COURT-HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
OF THE FINEST PONDICHERRY AND COCONADA TOBACCO.

PONDICHERRY	Indiana	Rs. 19
	Lenora	,, 17
	Short Thick	,, 14
	After Tiffin	,, 13
COCONADA	Havana Shape	,, 19
	Leisure Hour	,, 17
	Sedans	,, 17
	Babingtons	,, 14
	Burmah Shape	,, 10

The above Prices are per 1,000 Nett Cash.

GORDON and ESSAI,
COMMISSION AGENTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

	25, 24 & 21 per dozen.	
SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts.	Rs.	
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	,,	20 ,,
Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal	,,	29 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's	,,	24 ,,
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	,,	24 ,,
M. F. Guimaraens & Son's	,,	30 ,,
Do. old pale dry...	,,	28 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils.....Pts.	,,	21 ,,
Do. ..... Qts.	,,	42 ,,
Do. Magnums	,,	82 ,,
Arthur H. Browning's..Qts.	,,	30 ,,
Sandbach and Son's	,,	30 ,,
Do. Do. ..... Pts.	,,	11 ,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior...Qts.	,,	24 ,,
Bostellers & Co. 3 Dagogues.....	,,	16 ,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien..Qts.	,,	13 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street Fort.
An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.
A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.

Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert.

A large House in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, an Executive Engineer for the Khandeish Local Funds Department. Salary Rs. 500, with Rs. 200 travelling allowance. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th November 1872.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Collector and President L. F. Committee, Khandeish.

WELLINGTON TERRACE, ESPLANADE ROAD, ESPLANADE.—Comfortable BOARD and LODGING for GENTLEMEN only, in Bombay, or Travellers, the House offering excellent accommodation for Officers and their Families on their way from or to up-country Stations. Apply on the Premises, or to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 5, Hornby Row.

RALLI BROTHERS.

Bombay, 28th October 1872.

MR. WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1872.

BOLTON'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.—On and after 1ST NOVEMBER, the TELEGRAPH DESPATCH and INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, Limited, will SUPPLY to SUBSCRIBERS DAILY COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

SMITH POTTS, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The first ENTERTAINMENT of the present season will be given (by the kind permission of the Committee) in the spacious HALL of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute (opposite the Sailors' Home, Esplanade), on THURSDAY, the 31st October 1872.

ADMISSION before, FREE, and a COLLECTION MADE BETWEEN THE PARTS in aid of the Indo-British Institution. The Secretary I. B. I. will be glad up to 3 P.M. on the day of the Entertainment, to reserve Seats on receipt of a written application.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. : to commence at 9 precisely.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

CHIEF OFFICES : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

FOR A MESSAGE TO

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westphal. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
BON ACCORD WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and 42, ABERDEEN.

Manufactories by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as a adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their vight may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

WATSON'S

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

PATRONISED BY

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,

AND

HIS EXCELLENCY

REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

IN order to contradict MALICIOUS REPORTS, it is hereby ANNOUNCED that during HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S visit to Bombay the Charges will be as usual.

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.

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EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,
For Invalids and Infants.
Rs. 3 PER JAR.

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(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

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An Extract of Meat for Invalids, very much superior to any imported Extract.

Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, AND Rs. 5 PER BOTTLE.

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Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a thoroughly preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

is now recognized as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.

SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15TH, 1872.

THE POWDER .....per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE ,, ,, 2-8 & ,, 4-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern State Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, 22nd June 1872 :—

"It may be well here to observe that on all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much a 7 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 1½ Cubic feet capacity	..	..Rs.	50 0 0
2	,,	,,	100 0 0
4	,,	,,	150 0 0
6	,,	,,	200 0 0

The larger sizes are suited for being worked by steam hoists.

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

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Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addresses. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

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Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

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Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical, Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

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LYON'S GUIDE to the LAW OF INDIA, per sealed and unrepealed, showing at a glance the law on any subject, where it is to be found, and how far it is in force. Rs. 3.

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MAYNE'S PENAL CODE, New Edition, 1872. Rs. 13-8.

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FIRMINGER'S MANUAL OF GARDENING FOR INDIA. Rs. 15.

MR. FAWCETT'S SPEECH on the Indian Budget. Price 8 Annas.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL for 1871, in continuation of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market shows almost no change whatever. Prices remain quite unaltered, and business continues to be done on a very limited scale. First holders are generally steady, and are holding out in expectation of some improvement taking place after the termination of the Dewallee holidays. The bazaar dealers appear to have held aloof, but some large purchases are reported to have been made by them in 40 inch 7 lb. Shirtings alone at Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-11 per piece, the former figure being for staple of inferior quality and the latter for ordinary make. Below we give our closing figures:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4	2	0	to Rs. 4	3 0
,,	40	,,	39	,, 7	,,	,,	4 10	0 to ,, 4 11 0
,,	40	,,	39	,, 8½	,,	,,	5 7	6 to ,, 5 8 6
,,	45	,,	39	,, 8	,,	,,	5 8	0 to ,, 5 10 0
Mad'polams	32	,,	24	,, 3	,,	,,	2 2	0 to ,, 2 2 6
,, Jacconets	40	,,	20	,, 2½	,,	,,	2 2	0 to ,, 2 2 3

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

1,000	Pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs. 4 11 0
1,000	,,	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7	,, ,, 4 11 0
5,000	,,	,,	,,	(inf.) 40	,, 39 ,, 7	,, ,, 4 10 0
1,500	,,	,,	,,	(fine) 40	,, 39 ,, 7	,, ,, 4 12 0
500	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39 ,, 6	,, ,, 4 8 0
1,000	,,	T. Cloth, (fine)	32	,, 24	,, 7	,, ,, 4 12 0
2,000	,,	White Jacconets	40	,, 20	,,	,, 2 8 0
1,000	,,	,,	,,	40 ,, 20	,,	,, 2 5 0
500	,,	,, Mulls	40	,, 10	,,	,, 2 1 0

COTTON.

The market closed quiet without any quotable change in prices. The purchases reported are:—

75	Candies	New Oomrawuttee	at Rs. 221
75	,,	,, ,,	at ,, 223 to Rs. 224
100	,,	,, Nerad (W. selection)	at ,, 185
40	,,	,, Dholleran	at ,, 206½

YARNS.

7,500 lbs.	Turkey Red No. 20 to 60	27 3/8 As. per lb.
8,100 ,,	,, ,, ,, 30 to 60	24 to 26½ ,, ,, ,,
2,000 ,,	,, Mule, ,, 40	11 5/10 ,, ,, ,,

SMITH, EDWARDS & Co.'s MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 11th October.

THE past month has again been one of great depression in our cotton market, and we have to note an average decline of about ½d. per lb.

At the date of our last report a slight improvement had taken place, caused by the receipt of many telegrams from the South reporting unfavourably of the crop. Middling Uplands were quoted 10d, and Fair Dhollera 6¾d per lb. For the first few days in September quite a strong demand was experienced, owing to a continuance of bad reports, and prices further improved ½d. to ¼d. Middling Uplands on the spot touched 10 3/16d, and Fair Dhollera 7d. A very decided change came over public opinion about the prospects of the crop, and the very low ideas of price came to be generally abandoned. The course of Manchester, however, caused great disappointment, buyers of goods refused to respond to the advance here, spinners withdrew from our market, and a sudden relapse into depression took place, and in a few days all the advance was lost. New sources of uneasiness sprang up. Rumours of approaching failures on a large scale got into circulation, and there was great pressure to sell in our market, owing apparently to financial weakness. This applied chiefly to East India cotton, which was slaughtered in an unmerciful manner. The receipts at the American ports were also much larger than had been expected, and prices in America fell so rapidly that it caused people to distrust the short estimates of crop which had lately been coming. To add to this, the money market began to harden, and a fear of dear money spread through commercial circles.

The gloom in our market kept increasing till about the 21st ult, and the lowest point touched was 9¾d for Middling Uplands on the spot, 9¼d for distant shipments, and 6¼d for Fair Dhollera, October delivery. At this point rather a firmer tone came over the market, quotations from American steadied, and began, henceforward, to tend slowly upwards. The trade having got entirely out of stock, began to buy more freely, and the excessive pressure to sell abated; still the improvement was very feeble, and was suspended for a day or two by the rise of the Bank rate to 4½ per cent, and renewed uneasiness about monetary matters. Upon the whole, however, there is no doubt that a healthier tone has come over the market the past few days, and cotton in all positions has improved ½d to ¾d from the lowest point, closing quietly at 6¾d for Fair Dhollera and 9 9-16d for middling Uplands on the spot, and 9¾d for December shipment of new crop.

The Manchester market has been constantly depressed all through the past month, spinners and manufacturers have alike done a losing business, and great complaints are heard of the wretched condition of the trade. There has never been any degree of activity in the demand, and buyers have held off till they could get goods on their own terms. The great fall in cotton has, so far, scarcely benefited Manchester at all, and there is no doubt that a large section of the trade is being carried on at a dead loss.

The deliveries of cotton to spinners continue amazingly small, and strengthen us in the opinion we put forward in our last circular, that the consumption has greatly fallen off, and we incline now to put it at 58,000 bales for the Kingdom, including a great proportion of small bales, and equal in weight to 53,000 bales of the average consumed last year. As it was generally computed that the consumption last year was 60,000 bales per week, this indicates a falling-off of about 12 per cent., and it has arisen, not from the stoppage of spindles (for there is very little short time), but from great economy and the resort to high numbers of yarn.

At the same time we must remember that spinners have now run their stocks not only in this country, but all over Europe, to the minimum point compatible with working their mills, and they have no longer the power of holding off from the market; their consumption, we believe, cannot be reduced lower, for we have little faith in any extensive resort to short time, and any improvement in trade will increase it. All calculations of future consumption made just now are apt to be on too low a scale, just as they were on too large a scale at the beginning of the year. The pendulum has swung round, and from an exaggerated degree of buoyancy we have reached an extreme degree of hopelessness, and everything is measured by this depressed standard. It is marvellous how the statistics of cotton are affected by the state of feeling in the trade, and we must make allowance for this "deviation of the compass" in all our calculations.

The accounts from the eastern markets still continue very poor, and since the failure of Gleastanes there has been no life in the demand; the distrust it has engendered seriously interferes with business, and limits, in a marked degree, the buying power of operators for the East. We incline, however, to think that matters have about seen their worst in Manchester, and that some improvement in demand is not far distant.

The Money market has decidedly tightened during the past month, and the rate of discount has advanced from 3½ to 4½ per cent., and there has prevailed an uneasy feeling lest the rise should go further. The position of the Bank of England is still a very sound one, but our heavy food requirements, owing to the deficient harvest, must tell on our bullion reserves and necessitate stiff rates of interest, and we incline to the opinion that still higher rates are before us, at the same time we see no cause for anxiety about money matters; trade generally is sound, a cautious feeling prevails, and we are well prepared for a moderate degree of stringency. Notwithstanding the rumours of failures that have been flying about, it cannot be doubted that Commercial and Banking circles have on the whole acted cautiously since the panic of 1866, and the accumulations of profits for the last three years must have been very great. We think we are still far from the period when any crisis in monetary affairs can reasonably be expected, and a time of moderately dear money would have a wholesome effect in checking unsound expansion.

The prospects of our market are at the present time balanced as it were on a pivot between America and Manchester. These poles of attraction influence it in opposite directions, and at the moment, just about counterbalance each other.

We have to report that a great change has come over crop prospects in America since the end of August. At one time the most sanguine views prevailed, and estimates of four millions were freely indulged in. This was founded upon the luxuriant aspect of the plant up till the middle of August, but towards the end of that month a severe visitation of worms occurred in Alabama and south-west Georgia, and more or less in several other tracts of country, and large quantities of cotton were stripped bare of foliage and the growth of the plant stopped. At the same time an equal or even greater amount of injury was done from "rust." This arose from long spells of hot dry weather, which caused the plant to wither and shed its bolls, and checked the development of the "top crop," from which the increase in the late autumn months is chiefly derived when the picking season is prolonged. The letters written from the Southern States, about the beginning of September, especially from Alabama, Mississipi, and south-west Georgia, are most doleful in their tenour; they state that the crop was prematurely ripened, and that there would be little or no "top crop," and that most of the planters would have done picking by October, and their favourite estimate is 3½ millions, some going as low as 3 millions.

Much attention has recently been paid to the large receipts, and many argue that they prove a large crop. We do not think so; the premature ripening of the crop from worms and drought, in a great measure, accounts for them, and we consider that they have hardly any bearing at all on the size of the crop; moreover, they only appear large compared with the last two years when the crop was late and the receipts small; but, compared with the years before the war, they are by no means large. The average size of the crop for the three years before the war was about four millions of bales, and the September receipts averaged about 250,000 bales—the September they amount to 185,000 bales, with far better railway facilities. The best test of the opinion entertained in America about the extent of the crop is the price paid for future delivery in New York, and we find that for March and April next year the quotation is two cents., or nearly a penny per lb higher than on the spot. We believe that the policy planters are pursuing is to sell freely of the early receipts to meet their pecuniary wants and replace with contracts for distant delivery, and they hope to repeat the game of last season, when they profited largely by the rise in the spring, as they held heavy contracts in New York, bought at low prices. For this reason, it appears not at all unlikely that the weakest point of the American market, will be early in the season, and that when half the crop is sold there will be a strong attempt to extort a higher price for the remainder.

Were we to look to America alone, we should incline to take rather a sanguine view of our market, but when we turn to Manchester, we must qualify it considerably. The depression there is too deep-rooted to be easily removed, and we fear we have to face a long period of unprofitable trade. The excessive price of coal, and indeed of everything that enters into the business of a cotton spinner, hangs like an incubus on the trade. Foreign markets are all depressed, merchants are discouraged from a long spell of unprofitable business, and it is difficult to see where any substantial improvement can come from, except cheaper raw material. We fear that cannot be counted on owing to the unfavourable crop accounts from America, but we must expect Manchester to resist stubbornly every advance in our market, and render no aid, as it did last season, to the speculative movement.

The immediate future of our market has this in its favour, that the stock must run down rapidly for the next two months. There is very little cotton due this month—indeed, our list of cotton afloat hardly ever looked so small; the shipments from America are trifling, and will not be large till there is more confidence felt on this side, and it is evident that we shall be run as bare as possible before the new crop arrives freely. In the face of this, it will be difficult to prevent the price of American cotton hardening on the spot.

East India cotton, we think, has been forced entirely too low from financial pressure; we never remember it relatively so cheap compared with American. The lower grades are scarcely any dearer than they were in the spring of 1871, when Middling Uplands touched 7d. We believe this cotton will pay to hold till the spring of next year, and give a handsome profit, if American remains where it is. Though our own spinners are very slow to increase their consumption of it, it is being largely used on the Continent, and the export demand is decidedly improving, so that our present unwieldy stock must steadily decrease. From Bombay scarcely any cotton will be shipped till next year, for the country is almost swept of the old crop, and from Calcutta and the other ports very little will come forward, while Bengal and Madras cotton keep so low. We do not expect that the import of East India cotton into Liverpool will exceed 10,000 bales per week till next March, and should the American crop turn out small, we expect an important advance later on; whereas, if it turn out larger than we expect, Surats will probably, at least, hold their ground.

We are happy to report that the fall of rain this year in Western India has been very copious, and that crop prospects for next year are very favourable. From Egypt and Brazil the crop accounts are also good, and we see no reason to expect a diminution, but rather an increase, from our various subsidiary sources of supply.

SMITH, EDWARDS & Co., Cotton Brokers.

P. S. FOR INDIA, 3rd October, P.M.—The market has stiffened, with an active trade demand, and prices have recovered ½d. to ¼d. from the lowest sales of the past month. We close firmly at 6¾d. for fair Dhollera, and 8d. for good fair machine Broach; common qualities, which until now have been very unsaleable and relatively cheap, are attracting more attention from export buyers.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH OCTOBER.

London ..	Cotton	No ship.	
	Cases		
	Seeds		
	from Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t, nl.	
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t. nl.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 15s. nominal.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. nominal.	
Havre ..	Cotton	No ship.	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers—			
Venice		£2 15s.	28 Jan. 28 Sept.
Trieste		£3.	
Liverpool		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Havre		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. to £3.	
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 45 per bale nominal	
Calcutta ..	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Raffin	Goa, Oct. 23.
29	M. S. Elphinstone(s).	Guiezlar	Surat, Oct. 28.
	General Havelock(s)	Teasdale	Cochin, Oct. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Keerata Roodria	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	Taptee (s).	DeCosta	Malabar Coast.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Warner	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Surat.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Malabar Coast, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga (s), 1,009 bundles iron hoops, Tapidass Veerjiass; 18 cases oilmanstores, Perozshaw Pestonjee & Co.
Sir Walter Scott, 12 cases iron beams, Grendon Tippet & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton, 2 cases soap, Muncherjee Pallonjee; 18 casks blacking, A. N. C. Gomes; 6 cases Jeggia sware, Nanjee Cawjee; 2 cases playing cards, 2 cases panorama balls, and 2 cases hardware, Allund Abdoolrymon; 3 cases glassware, Merwanjee Pallonjee; 5 packages glassware, Khakibhoy Padumsee.
Walamo (s), 19 cases champagne, 19 cases sherry wine, 8 cases brandy, 4 cases claret, 4 cases Moselle, 2 cases hock, and 2 cases porter, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey; 32 cases beer, Eduljee Sorabjee.
British Flag, 25 cases champagne, Payne & Co.
Parquin (s), 10 cases whiskey, Payne & Co.
Khorosan, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Canning, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
British Monarch, 5 cases champagne, and 6 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Tagus (s), 10 cases hock, Payne & Co.
Glendurror, 5 cases claret, Payne & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Harvester, 28 boxes sarsaparilla, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 3 cases glassware, and 1 case medicine, J. A. P. de Costa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tanjore (s), 150 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha; 86 bales cotton, and 40 bales wool, Naronjee Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Soondurjee Damodhur; 79 bundles buffalo horns, Merallybhoy Dams; 85 bales wool, Merwanjee & Co.; 199 bundles buffalo horns, Lullabhoy Khakee; 30 bales wool, Shamjee Naronjee & Co.; 32 bales wool, Cutchra Dossa; 26 bales cotton, Nundram Bhegrai; 4 bales cotton, Shamjee Naronjee; 104 bales cotton, J. Dulsookroy.
Tiverton, 2,000 bags old wrought iron, and 200 tons iron, R. B. Hobbs.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 20 bundles skins, Munjee Mahomed Meera Naina & Co.; 15 packages hides, and 100 bundles horns, Shuriff Sallay Mahomed & Co.; 9 bales hides, Lalbuck Duttoo; 31 bundles hides, Khakeebhoy Nagjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vesta (s), 200 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.; 190 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 17 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 5 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Persia (s), 18 bundles skins, and 8 bales hides, Volkart Brothers

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 29.

Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Mhar.
MacQuoid, Major, Staff Corps, Madras, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Grove, Captain, Madras Cavalry on leave, from England (October 28).
Cresswell, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Mhow.
Owen, Captain, Poona Horse, on leave, from Dhoolia.
Horsley, Major, Staff Corps, Madras, on leave, from Kamptee.
Gardyne, Major, 103th Regiment, on leave, from Fort Gwalior.
Moir, Veterinary Surgeon, R. H. A., Punjab, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 29.

Murray, Captain, Staff Corps, Bengal, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Forster, Lieutenant, 69th R. A., Bengal, to rejoin, to Nowshera.
Nicolson, Lieutenant, R. A. Bengal, to rejoin, to Rawul Pindee.
McGregor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, Bengal, to rejoin, to Benares.
Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Baroda.
Austen, Major, Staff Corps, Bengal, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Heath, Lieutenant, 17th Regiment N. I., to join, to Dhoolia.
Rodon, Lieutenant, Royal Scots, to join, to Shujehanpore.
Moyes, Captain, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
MacQuoid, Major, Staff Corps, Madras, on sick leave, to England (Oct. 28).

POONA ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 26th October, 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—
8th Regt. N. I.—Lt.-Col. H. F. Bolton, S. C., to officiate as Second in Command during the absence of Lt.-Col. Becher, or until further orders.
The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 16th Oct. 1872:—
Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., Ex. Engr. P. W. Dept.
The undermentioned are reported to have passed in Hindoostance by the higher standard test.—
Schoolmaster H. Gainher, D. Brig. R.H.A.
Private R. Willis, 3rd Hussars.
Schoolmaster P. Mulvihil, 13th Hussars.
Gunner D. Brown, 6th Brig. R.A.
Gunner J. Murray, D Brig. R. H. A.
The following order is confirmed:—
49th Foot—Regimental Order, dated 21st Oct. 1872, appointing Lt. Bogue, Assistant Instructor of Musketry.
The Offg Inspecting Veterinary Surg. has permission to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.
The services of Sergt. Frederick Mills, 56th Regt., are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery.—Major L. F. H. Il (B Batty. 9th Brigade) from 12th Sept. to 11th Oct. 1872, to Ranaghur, on medical certificate.
Staff Corps.—Major M. W. Park r, offg. Second in Command 20th N. I., for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Erratum—In G. O. C. No 671, 19th inst, for C Batty. B Brigade read "C Battery D Brigade."

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The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS and PARCELS under two Bengal maunds can now be CONVEYED in ONE DAY between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par River.
Trains are now running between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, as follows, calling at all Stations:—

	Mad. Time.		Mad. Time
Bombay	A.M. Dep. 7-30	Ahmedabad	A.M. Dep. 8-15
Surat	P.M. Arr. 7-45	Surat	P.M. Arr. 5-15
Surat	A.M. Dep. 9-30	Surat	A.M. Dep. 8 15
Ahmedabad	P.M. Arr. 5-25	Bombay	P.M. Arr. 8-0

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th October 1872.

RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY.

BOMBAY, 29th OCTOBER 1872.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We the Undersigned, constituting the Special Committee appointed for the purposes named in the Resolution, a Copy of which we beg to forward herewith request you to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay at the Town Hall, on a day to be named by you, to consider the measures to be adopted to give effect to the proposal made in the said Resolution to illuminate the City and otherwise to receive the Viceroy of India in such public manner as may be deemed fitting.

Copy of Resolution passed by H. M.'s Bench of Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay at a Quarterly Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 9th October 1872.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

Proposed by Captain W. P. Walshe—"That in contemplation of the approaching visit to Bombay of His Excellency the Viceroy of India, a Special Committee of this Bench, composed as follows:—* * * * be appointed (with power to add to their number), whose duty it shall be to draw up and present, in the name of the Bench, a loyal address to His Excellency by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace on behalf of the City of Bombay. The Committee also to consider what steps should be taken by this Bench to prepare a fitting reception for His Excellency the Governor General on his arrival in Bombay." This was seconded by the Chairman, and Captain Walshe's name having been added, the Resolution was carried.

"CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY."

COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Bench of Justices.
The Municipal Commissioner.
The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.
The Hon. J. P. Forbes.
H. Maxwell, Esq.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I.
Sir A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Narayen Wasudevjee.
Nowrojee Fu doonjee, Esq.
James Taylor, Esq.
Colonel H. Hancock.
Capt. W. P. Walshe.
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Capt. G. T. Robinson.
Capt. G. F. Henry.
A. M. Gubbay, Esq.
H. P. Le Mesurier, Esq.
Charles Currey, Esq.
Henry Forman, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.
Thomas Ormiston, Esq.
Henry Astley, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq.
Venayekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubeeb, Esq.
Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubeebhoy, Esq.
Hajee Dhow Daji.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Lukhmidas Khimjee, Esq.
Muncherjee Framjee Panday, Esq.
Morarjee Gokuldas, Esq.
Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, Esq.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.
Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq.
Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Tapidass Varzdas, Esq.
Thackersey Mooljee, Esq.
Sonderdas Mooljee, Esq.
Khimjee Oodhowjee, Esq.
His Highness Aga Khan.
Dwarkedas Vussonjee, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.

Copy of Resolution passed by the Special Committee at a Meeting held on the 24th instant:—

RESOLUTION.

The Committee, at a Meeting held on the 21st instant, having resolved that a suitable Address be prepared, took into consideration the expediency of making a recommendation to the Bench to vote out of the Funds of the Corporation a sum sufficient to cover the expense of Illuminating the principal Public Buildings, Streets, &c., to provide a display of Fireworks, and otherwise to receive and entertain the Viceroy in such public manner as may be deemed fitting to mark the esteem of the inhabitants of Bombay of the honour to be paid the city.

The Special Committee having considered the question with reference to the power of the Bench to make a vote from the Municipal Fund for the purpose indicated, came to the conclusion that, under the Municipal Act of 1865, no such power rests with the Bench.

Under these circumstances, the Committee is of opinion that it is only necessary to acquaint the loyal inhabitants of Bombay with the fact that no such Municipal grant can be made by the Bench, and to inform them that the Municipal Commissioner will be happy to receive such voluntary subscriptions as they may desire to contribute to a Fund, which has been opened with the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), under the name of "THE GOVERNOR'S GENERAL RECEPTION FUND," the amount of which will be expended in such a manner as shall best mark the loyal welcome accorded by the people of Bombay to the Representative of Her Majesty the QUEEN.

Signed on behalf of the Special Committee,
JOHN CONNON, Chairman.

IN accordance with the above Requisition, I do hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of the City of Bombay to be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 4th November 1872, at 5 o'clock P.M.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 29th October 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MONCK-MASON—September 30th, at Cheltenham, the wife of Mr. T. Monck-Mason, Bombay C. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LAWRENCE—October 28th, at Deolalee, the wife of Senior Apothecary J. Lawrence, B. M. S., of a son.
PENNY—October 27th, at Sattara, the wife of Major Penny, R.E., of a son.

DEATH.

FOULGER—October 23rd, at Deesa, Minna, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant C. A. V. Foulger, 103th Regiment, aged 22 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENNISS—October 25th, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Dennis, Royal Art llery, of a daughter.
THACKERAY—October 24th, at Umballa, the wife of Major E. T. Thackeray, R. E., prematurely, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BERRILL—CARSHORE—October 22nd, at Goruckpore, by the Rev. H. Storn, Mr. Edward Berril, District Superintendent of Police, to Matilda Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. J. J. Carshore.

DEATHS.

OMMANNEY—October 22nd, at Barrackpore, Ralph Thomason Ommanney, Lieutenant H. M.'s 107th Regiment, aged 19 years 10 months.
THELWALL—October 23rd, at Mussoorie, Juliana Way, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Thelwall, C.B.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1872.

IT is rather difficult to understand what is the position of a large portion of the educated native community in regard to the English Press. Let us take, for instance, the case of the outgoing editor of the *Friend of India*. We wish to say as little as possible against a gentleman whose career in India has not been a success, and who, when his engagement with the *Friend* expires, could probably not obtain the editorship of any newspaper in this country except of a thoroughly native paper; but it is necessary for our present purpose to say that no one who knows what either literature or politics is, would dream for a moment of saying that the outgoing editor of the *Friend of India* has added to or adorned either, and we can account for his appointment at all only on the principle on which some clergymen when they go away from home always appoint bad preachers to fill their pulpits in order that they may be the more valued when they themselves return. Nevertheless, a portion of the native community seem to have worked themselves into a frantic state of admiration for and of gratitude to the departing editor, and even the usually steady-going *Hindoo Patriot* speaks of him in the most extravagant terms of praise, and alleges that the native community owes him a deep debt of gratitude, and preparations are being made for presenting him with an admiring address. Yet—and this is the extraordinary part of the business—there is nothing in the Indian career of the editor of the *Friend* which can be pointed to, or can be pointed to, as establishing a claim for native gratitude except his condemnation of the Kooka executions, and his maintaining that he saw nothing reprehensible in the conduct of the people at the festival of Juggernaut. Now this paper and many other of our English contemporaries condemned the Kooka executions, not certainly in such extravagant terms as the *Friend of India* used, but in language much better fitted to prevent a repetition of such an occurrence; and when our reporters have occasion to describe a native festival—idolatrous as it may be—they describe exactly what they see before them, and do not hold up their hands in pious horror at its idolatries. Thus we ourselves, in common with many other of our English contemporaries, have been quite as deserving of native gratitude as the *Friend of India* has been; but we do not hear of any gratitude being either expressed or felt towards us. There is only one explanation which occurs to us of the noise made about the editor of the *Friend of India*. That noise is a covert satire. By choosing about the very ugliest of the editorial lot and praising him for his beauty, the natives only mean to insinuate, "What a —— ugly set the others must be."

IN a large and flourishing city like Bombay, where provision is made for the daily wants and requirements of the inhabitants, and whose comforts are practically ensured to them, the large number of beggars of every shade and hue that throng the principal thoroughfares of the Fort and Native Town, and may be seen conspicuous in the ranks of all tamashas and gatherings,—elbowing their way through crowds, and coming right under the noses of well-dressed and respectable personages, sometimes thrusting their heads and leprous arms into carriages, in order to attract the attention of those inside, and thereby induce their liberality and charity,—is a kind of infliction which even gentlemen of the pavement would protest against. It is true that beggars are an unfortunate band, that they are excluded from the lowest ranks of society because labouring under the ban of an absolute and rigid poverty, as well for the diseases they suffer from and the revolting spectacles which they present. We know poverty to be a curse very terrible in its effects, socially, physically, and mentally, and by induction we can see, that the pauper, who is a unit of the great fringe of outcastes, is a terrible agent for diffusing both disease and immorality when permitted to mix and permeate the outside world. Taking then the body of paupers, as they are, diverse in character, disease, and the infectious nature of their maladies, we may easily reckon in a *coup d'œil*, the extent of injury likely to accrue from them. Perhaps no one has ever sat down to consider calmly the amount of real damage done to the public by the commingling of beggars with the commonalty. That they spread their poison by disease and infection, that a certain class of them by intercourse, by their evil propensities, can totally overcome the scruples of an ordinary capacity, and initiate them in their vagaries and vagabond tricks, could be ascertained by a statistical inquiry, but we need not wait for statistics on these points. Let us take the fact as it stands before us, viz.—that there is a stream of pollution running into a stream of ordinarily good clear water: the result is that the latter must become turgid, lose its clearness, and become as polluted as the other, since there is no means by which the water of the clear stream can be filtrated and the obnoxious matter not only thrown away but prevented ever after mingling with it.

It seems not to have occurred to our legislators, much less to the philanthropists of the island, to have "Poor Laws" for Bombay and a home for the houseless poverty-stricken wretches who go about in different stages of famishing hunger, abject want, and as miserable objects of disease and suffering. The claims which the people at large have on an intelligent Government, require that they should be protected against the harm they may receive through beggars, also that the latter should not only be segregated but restricted to the limits of an establishment of their own, and intended for their own especial benefit. In organizing a poor law institution, some principles of political economy should be imported into it. We would set out on this fair basis of an equitable ingredient, that the community of each district should be asked to assist in contributing funds for the formation of a general poor-law institution, with the view that they may always have an interest in the matter and take their share of providing in a ratio proportionate to the urgent needs of their district, as the work of relieving destitution ought to be one of the first considerations which a community should look to. Now, although it is essentially wrong that one section of a community (beggars) should rely on the other section of it (the well-to-do) for "habitual aid," the problem of aiding the needy must be so far investigated as to know the effects of simply given eleemosynary aid, and the effects of relying on such aid with reference to the beggars themselves. The first are productive of a general benefit, no doubt, in their wide scope and tendency to affect the mass and to elevate them above the depression which surrounds them as a foetid atmosphere does a charnel-house; while the second in a measure subtracts from the good effected by the former, inasmuch as it destroys incentives to exertion, and swamps every particle of native energy there may be in the individual, who gets what he wants without expending either a thought or a muscle to work for it, and we know by such experience as the history of the world affords, that this is likely to happen in cases in which the need for help is most intense. But in all private charities the result is as we have shown, because there is no regulating on a principle of distinguishing between the giving of eleemosynary aid and of a practical reliance on it. Let it also not be forgotten that, before proceeding with the task of distributing aid, it is fatal to the personal interests of certain destitutes, known as "able-bodied" destitutes, to learn that because of any system of charity which aids them, their own energy and self-dependence are now so little required, that they have only to look to that charity for providing themselves with all that they need. The immediate effect of such an idea is to impair every desire to work. On the other hand, the same effect is also produced by absolutely withholding every assistance, and practically it is to some extent more fatal to exertion to have no *hope* of succeeding by it, than to be assured of succeeding without it. The time to give assistance, that is, when assistance is urgently needed, must be waited for and given at the moment at which it is most wanted to supply a yearning want; it is then appreciated; the poor household is recuperated; the recipient of such bounty rejoices, and poor starving humanity feels that it has friends who will not desert it in the midst of its afflictions. But the effects of all this goodness can be enhanced tenfold more if the recipient knows and is assured of the fact that the assistance he receives will always come timely to supplement the involuntary defect of his own earning; it will save him from dishonesty, it will encourage him to work on, with the beacon hope before, and *nil desperandum* will be his motto. His own self-help he must never be allowed to dispense with, for it is the crank on which the machinery of his rising above the depression around him depends.

No poor-laws or poor-law institution should pretend to do no more than prevent absolute starvation, and should never attempt to elevate the state of the pauper above that of the labourer, provided the former, like the latter, happens to be in possession of all his faculties, has a good strong frame-work of bone and muscle, and could work, if work were given him. And as it is not quite so impossible to get something to do, as many suppose that labour is scarce, the pauper himself, when having to depend on his personal exertions, will soon find out some employment. The above general principle must therefore be engrafted into the constitution of a poor-law institution, otherwise any middle course or divergence from a theory so long established in England, and where it has worked well, will in the administering of poor-law benefits defeat itself, and strike at the root of all individual industry and self-government. It is also essentially necessary, that if we attempt such a work in this country, we must not overlook the fact that much, very much, must be left to proceed as it were from the bosom of motives, for the influence of the latter is great. A poor-law institution once organized, and its inmates received under

breach of trust, a coat belonging to a police havildar, and Kooma Hukhma a money-lender, with fraudulently receiving the same knowing it to be stolen. The second man was acquitted while the first was convicted and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

KUTCH WEATHER REPORT.—From the weather report of Kutch, for the week ending 20th inst., we see that in Bhooj crops of coreed and moong were being reaped. Both the dangue and season fevers were fast declining. At Mandvie the state of crops was good. At Waghur reaping operations were steadily progressing. Wheat was in some places being sown. Fever was very prevalent; heat was intense.

THE CASE AGAINST THE LATE DEWAN TO THE RAJA OF DHARAMPORE.—Mr. Ollivant, the full-power magistrate of Surat, was engaged at Dharampore from the 14th till the 19th inst. on the investigation of the charges preferred against Mr. Cassumjee, late Dewan to the Raja of Dharampore. Several witnesses for the prosecution were examined, and the case stands adjourned for the defence.

A NEW GAOL AT GOA.—The old city gaol not possessing sufficient accommodation or the confinement therein of numbers of bandits and other bad characters continually arriving at the capital from the provinces, a new gaol had to be constructed close to the artillery barracks. The city gaol, we are told, can decently accommodate between 70 and 80 persons, but lately there have been as many as 150 penned up within its walls. Of these, about 20 are sent to the new place.—*Gazetta de Goa.*

THE BHOWNUGGUR STATE.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* states that the Joint Administration of the State of Bhownuggur by Messrs. Percival and Gowreeshunker has been productive of good. These gentlemen have settled the assessment of land on the average of the realizations of the past three years, and have thereby put a stop to a great source of plunder of the State revenues by the karbharees. The Joint Administrators have also done well in checking wasteful extravagance of several State departments.

FIRE.—About midnight on Monday last a fire broke out in a wood depôt at Tunk Bunder, belonging to one Munjee Khesey. The Mazagon steam fire-engine, under the superintendence of Mr. William Boorer, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Brigade, was soon on the spot, who with the assistance of several European and native members of the police force succeeded in getting the fire under in a short time. The origin of the fire is not known, but the owner of the depôt suspects a Purdasee watchmen whom he discharged some time ago and who threatened to burn the place. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 100.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Ramjee Govind, police constable No. 161, was charged with taking a bribe of two rupees from one Juggunatha Rama. Early yesterday, while the complainant was walking along the road, the policeman stopped him and asked him to give him two rupees. The man refused to give him anything, whereupon the prisoner threatened him and told him that if he would not pay him the money he would bring him into trouble. Complainant went and reported the matter to Mr. Inspector Burrett, who marked two rupees and gave them to him. He then went to the place where the prisoner was doing duty. Mr. Burrett followed him and concealed himself in a neighbouring house. The peon again asked for the money, which the complainant gave him. Mr. Burrett immediately came out of the house and arrested the prisoner with the rupees in his hands. The policeman denied the charge, but the evidence was so strong against him, that the magistrate had no alternative but to convict him and fined him Rs. 100.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. TAPTEE, 103 tons, Captain deCosta, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. Scott. For Carwar—Four deck passengers.

THE s.s. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain T. Gueizelar, arrived yesterday from Surat (October 28th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Forde and infant, and sixteen deck passengers.

THE s.s. GENERAL HAVELOCK, 188 tons, Captain T. W. Teasdale, arrived yesterday from Cochin (October 23rd) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Melville, and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE s.s. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Baffin, arrived on the 28th instant from Goa (October 26th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. T. deCosta, and one hundred and thirty deck passengers from different ports.

THE SHIP GANGES, 840 tons, Captain W. H. Davies arrived on the 27th instant from London (July 10th) with the following cargo:—3 cases soap, 135 cases wine, 2 cases walking sticks, 50 cases brass metal, 20 cases copper, 65 bales papers, 22 cases perfumery, 133 cases oilmanstores, 1 case umbrellas, 27 packages colours, 11 cases varnish, 75 drums oil, 2 cases hardware, 35 packages stationery, 4 cases carriages, 75 packages bottled beer, 10 cases sulphate of copper, 1 case powder-flask, 40 packages corks, 4 cases hats, 100 boxes candles, 13 casks earthenware, 8 cases biscuits, 3,331 iron rails, 96 cases fish-plates, 135 packages clothing, 18 cases oilmanstores, and 1,900 plates spelter. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			OCT.—NOV.	LOW WATER.	
Time.		Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.		FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
10 6 m		7 7	Wednesday ... 30	4 7 m	5 9
10 39 a		5 7		4 19 a	5 8
10 25 m		4 9	Thursday 31	4 42 m	4 5
11 13 a		6 4		5 08 a	6 6
11 4 m		5 1	Friday 1	5 15 m	4 6
11 51 a		6 10		5 21 a	7 7
11 36 m		5 3	Saturday..... 2	5 50 m	4 4
.....		.....		5 54 a	8 1
0 27 m		7 1		6 24 m	4 1
0 6 a		5 4	Sunday 3	6 29 a	8 4
1 7 m		7 0		7 3 m	3 8
0 42 a		6 11	Monday..... 4	7 6 a	8 3
1 49 m		6 7		7 47 m	3 0
1 23 a		4 5	Tuesday..... 5	7 50 a	7 7

Moon.—New, 1st, 10h. 18m. a.m.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

ON Monday evening Umbabaee, who is said to be the wife of the Prime Minister of the Gaekwar, arrived here from Poona, and put herself in the Dhurumshalla on the Falkland Road. Yesterday morning, on getting ready to proceed to Baroda, she discovered a small box missing, which contained a nose-ring set with large pearls, a diamond, valued at Rs. 3,000, and three silver boxes, of the value of about Rs. 20. The matter was immediately reported to the police, and Jemadar No. 18, by name Rampursad Doculsing, apprehended two reckla drivers, the one at Byculla and other at Khetwady, who were engaged on the previous evening to bring the lady and her baggage to the dhurumshalla, and in the stables of the latter found the box broken open, and the property secreted in different parts of the building.

THEFT OF PEARLS.

ON Monday, at the Fort Police Court, Elahibux Ahmed Ally and Hubiboola Esayettoola were charged before the Senior Magistrate with stealing a quantity of pearls, belonging to Hussoo Abdoola Busri.

Complainant said—"I deal in pearls and have my place of business in Moody Street, where I reside. I know the prisoners. On Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at about 9 A.M., the prisoners came to my shop. The first prisoner stated to me that he wanted to purchase some pearls. The second prisoner then said to me, 'Show us good pearls.' I opened my box and took out a bundle, containing different sorts of pearls, and placed the bundle before both the prisoners. Both prisoners then said, 'Separate the large pearls from the small ones.' On this I left them and went about five or six paces distant in order to bring a brass sieve for the purpose of sorting small pearls from the large ones. I afterwards made two separate heaps of the pearls. Both prisoners looked at them and went away, saying that they were going to a coffee shop and would return in half an hour and would then purchase pearls. When prisoners had left my shop, I immediately examined it and missed two large and sixteen small ones. I then went in search of prisoners, but could not find them. I at once reported the matter to the police. On the 24th inst., in consequence of information I received, I went to the Oomercarry chowkey, where I saw both the prisoners in custody. Prisoner then accused each other of having committed the theft. Prisoner Hubiboola stated that prisoner Elahibux committed the theft, and that the two large pearls were wrapped in a rag and were in their house in Temker Mohia Street. Prisoner Elahibux offered to point them out. I accordingly went with the police and the two prisoners to the house. Prisoner Elahibux then produced from a small wall in the house this rag in which these pearls were found. I identified these pearls as my property. I charge both the prisoners with having committed theft of my pearls, of the value of Rs. 140, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

CAPTURE OF THE FAMOUS BREACH CANDY SWIMMER.

THE swimmer of Breach Candy renown, Goolam Hussein, has at last been arrested in the mofussil and will be brought down to Bombay in a day or two. The Bombay police have a long account to settle with him. It will be remembered that Goolam was the Punjabee whose wonderful swimming defeated the Bombay police some time ago.

BRUTAL MURDER YESTERDAY BY A GOANESE.

A MAN named John Tower went yesterday at one o'clock to the compound of Dr. Maconochie at Mazagon (Victoria Road) and after having a few words with his mother-in-law (who is a Portuguese and in the employ of the doctor) regarding his wife (her daughter), whom the mother would not permit to live with him, he began to assault the woman. It is said that the parties separated on account of the ill-treatment the wife experienced at the hands of her husband. After a few minutes' altercation, he demanding his wife and the mother refusing to let her accompany him, a scuffle ensued and the man drew a large knife which he had concealed below his dress and stabbed the old woman in the stomach and further inflicted three wounds on different parts of her body. He then attacked his wife, and slashing away in blind ferocity inflicted seven or eight wounds on her. The agonizing cries of the women brought two fellow-servants to the spot, who partly witnessed the brutal murder; one of them rushed to Dr. Maconochie, who himself saw the knife in Tower's hand, and to whom Tower coolly acknowledged his guilt. The mother died an hour or two after admission into the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Of the daughter's ultimate recovery hopes are entertained, though it will be a long time before she can leave the hospital. Tower is a Goanese, though bearing an English name, a man of some education, say 40 years of age, and he is said now to be a clerk in the Dockyard and was once station master at Khandalla. At Khandalla, some eight years ago, Tower shot at and killed a Mahomedan woman, who was in his keeping. For this crime he was tried at Poona and sentenced to ten years' transportation. On an appeal to the judges of the High Court the proceedings for some reason or other were quashed, and Tower was restored to liberty.

THE BURIAL BILL.

THE following petition against the Burial Bill by the Mahomedan community of Surat has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor:—

To His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council, Legislative Department, Poona.

The humble petition of the Mahomedans of Surat.

Most humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners have learnt with great regret that the Burial Ground Bill is about to pass its second reading—that bill being in the highest degree prejudicial to them and contrary to religion.

Your petitioners remember having prayed to your Honourable Council in a registered petition, dated 20th April 1871, not to pass the bill, but they have been unfortunate enough in not obtaining any answer to that petition yet, although the time for the passing of the bill is drawing near.

Your petitioners would humbly take leave to remind your Honourable Council of the promises held out by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen in her proclamation, that there will be no interference on the part of the Government with the religious belief of any of her subjects. To pass this bill would be to interfere with their religious belief.

Your petitioners are therefore sanguine in their hope that after due consideration of the above, as well as the religious commandments hereto appended, your Honourable Council will be pleased not to pass the bill into an Act but repeal it.

For which act of kindness your humble petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

THE MYSTERIES OF A MAHARAJ'S TEMPLE.

REVELATIONS BY A VYSHUNOV.

THE subjoined revelations of immoralities practised in the name of religion may seem scarcely credible to our European readers as a possible occurrence in the capital of Western India, in the midst of the boasted enlightenment and march of reform in the native community. We translate them from a native paper, to which they have been communicated by an eye-witness:—

Everybody knows well that the Bhattias and Banias who meet us every day in our houses, our offices, and our shops as dealers in cotton, piece-goods, &c., have become so callous to shame as to permit their daughters, sisters, and wives to visit the Maharaj's temples for immoral practices. But I could scarcely believe it even in a dream that these people, who openly disapprove of a ball among Europeans, have no objection to send their female relatives to mix in a promiscuous dance between men and women in the Maharaj's temples. I was an eye-witness of such a revolting dance on Saturday, the 19th inst., and will confine myself to a description of what I saw in the course of an hour. From an early hour that morning, on account of the birth of a son to Chimunlal Maharaj, tom-toms were being beaten. I happened to go into the temple about 10 o'clock. Judge of my surprise at what I saw—it exceeded the wildest phantasies of anything I ever saw in a dream. All this hubbub was for the birth of a son to the Maharaj; but why should the rejoicing on the occasion partake of indecency, immorality and shamelessness unworthy of the name of religion? In short, the scene was such, that if a sensible man once saw it, he would never afterwards allow his wife and daughters to enter the portals of a Maharaj's temple. Imagine large earthen pots filled with curds and turmeric lying in the temple; males and females, with their boddices and other clothes and their persons dyed yellow, freely mixing with each other without any previous acquaintance; their heads decorated with yellow bands of cloth, and the hair of the women hanging loose and playing with every playful movement of their bodies;—age and youth mixing in one phantasmagorean show! There were females engaged in pairs in a whirling dance; men were practising high jumps among them to the tune of the boisterous tom-toms; and, like the low class Musselmans at a *taboot* procession, old and young were dancing, leaping, falling, and playing about like madmen. The men also danced in pairs. But my modesty is shocked, while truth compels me to state that young men and young women also engaged in pairs in this revolting dance. Old women pushed their way in the throng and selected fitting young female companions for young men, who caught them in their arms and forced them to engage in a dance with them. The Maharaj and his immediate dependants and others, whilst standing under a balcony, gazed in raptures upon the scene! The dancing pairs made the bravest efforts to overcome the dizziness that seized them at intervals. As soon as they fell to the ground they rose and, mingling in embrace, recommenced the dance to fall again. In the course of an hour about fifteen persons were thus severely shaken and hurt. Whoever entered the temple in clean clothes was daubed with the turmeric mixture all over, and was then ushered into the motley crowd of devotees. His Holiness the Maharaj then came down from his high station. Five or six beautiful damsels shot across the crowd, and stood on the stone steps to greet His Holiness as he approached. The Maharaj came and stood near them. Pots of curds and turmeric were ready at hand, and the damsels made a free use of them in applying the contents to the Maharaj's face and other parts of his person. His Holiness did not remain unaffected by the scene around him. Protecting his face with one hand, he made a diligent use of the other in applying the contents of the pots to the faces of his devoted followers. Their very devotion fired their zeal; and in their holy fervour to touch the body of the incarnation of the deity, they rushed at one time with such fury upon him that a less robust man would have succumbed under the crush. My heart bleeds when I think how, at this time, modesty was outraged! Men and women hurled themselves against each other in their maddening desire to touch the body of the Maharaj. This part of the orgies being over, the Maharaj descended still further and mixed in the dance with his devotees. It happened that his gold armlet fell to the ground. Men and women rushed forward to pick it up and restore it to His Holiness. The crush in the crowd became inconceivable. Turbans and caps were flying about in all directions and were trampled under foot. The Maharaj himself selected young companions of his choice from his female worshippers, and danced with them to his heart's content. When tired he went and sat under the balcony, and thence viewed with evident pleasure the orgies of his followers. An old fellow was at one time so electrified with religious fervour that he danced about with a child seated on his head. Men and women danced promiscuously and sang indecent songs. It was one vast scene of yellow. As the Maharaj retraced his steps to the balcony, men and women flew at him to pick up the pieces of curds adhering to his body as the most precious of worldly things to possess. A most daring attempt of this kind was made by a girl of seventeen or eighteen years, which struck many with amazement. She took a long leap across the stone steps and snatched a piece of curds adhering to the Maharaj's back. Poor girl! She thought she had achieved the conquest of the universe!

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THE HON. Mr. Munguldas proposed that the words "member of the Town Council" in line 1 of section 51 should be omitted. In supporting his proposed amendment he said—I do not consider it advisable to make gentlemen of such position and influence as ought to be encouraged to accept the office of members of the Town Council for a small honorarium liable to the indignity of being prosecuted and punished for a number of offences specified in chapter 9, and particularly in sections 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, of the Indian Penal Code. I therefore ask the Council to omit the words "member of the Town Council" which occur in section 51, because this provision is calculated to deter respectable gentlemen from giving the Town Council the benefit of their services, on account of their being in constant fear of evil-disposed persons annoying and harassing them with criminal prosecutions. Moreover, I do not see the necessity of making Town Councillors specially amenable to the penal clauses of the Code, simply because it is desirable to prevent them from being concerned in contracts made with the Corporation, as due provision is made with that object in section 53 of the bill, which makes the act a penal offence punishable with fine or imprisonment for a term extending to one year.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—A member of the Town Council might be guilty of other derelictions of duty besides engaging in contracts. For instance, he might take a bribe to exert his influence to cause a particular person to be appointed Health Officer or Engineer, or he might be corrupt in other matters. Does the hon. gentleman consider that Town Councillors are to enjoy the power conferred upon them by this Act and not to be subject to the responsibilities and penalties to which other public servants similarly situated are liable?

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Members of the Corporation may receive gratifications from the Health Officer or Executive Engineer, and is this Council prepared to put all the members of the Corporation under the Penal Code? The simple object of this clause, as I understood it, was to prevent the members of the Town Council from being concerned in contracts, and if it is meant for any other object, I contend that the Corporation also should be included in this section, because bribes may be offered to the members by unscrupulous persons desirous to be appointed Health Officer or Executive Engineer.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General—I cannot at all agree with the Hon. Mr. Munguldas. It is manifest, if you look at the words "municipal officer or subordinate officer," that this section is intended to include every person who receives money for services rendered to the Corporation amenable in the same way, and for the same reasons, as if he was a public servant and came under the penalties of the Code. No doubt it is an indignity to be prosecuted at any time, but the indignity consists more in the act, than in being brought before a judge or jury. So long as certain acts are held to be criminal in public servants by the Penal Code, it is right that these acts should be punishable when committed by the officers of the Municipality, and I can see no reason for exempting a Town Councillor from this liability which would not apply to any other officer in the service of the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I had hoped that the remarks which I made in my opening speech would have induced the hon. member not to persist in this proposal. He appears to think that persons who are not called upon to devote their whole time to public duties are exempt from the facilities which are incidental to all public servants and to all human beings, and that regulations and restrictions which are found necessary in the case of the highest officers of the State are not wanted in the case of the Town Councillors, who will be elected or nominated under this bill. So inconsistent is my hon. friend, that though he wishes to convert the Town Council into a "quasi" judicial tribunal to hear appeals for the acts and orders of the Municipal Commissioner, yet he would exempt these Councillors from the restrictions which are imposed on all the Judges and Magistrates in the land. A more unreasonable and a more unwise proposition I cannot imagine, and till I saw the hon. gentleman's amendment on the paper, I could not have supposed that any member of this Council could be found who would seriously advocate such an exemption. I have observed however that in the discussions on this bill, the hon. gentleman has more than once taken up the untenable position that persons may enjoy the benefits arising from a particular state of affairs without being subject to the responsibilities which attach to such a condition. For instance, in the debates with respect to the regulation of burial grounds, he wished certain classes of persons to have all the rights of owner, but to be free from all the obligations which the possession of those rights entailed. As I cannot agree with the hon. gentleman that these Town Councillors will be superior to the ordinary weaknesses of humanity, I cannot assent to their exclusion from this section, which merely sets forth plainly the state of the law respecting the members of this new body, who would, I believe, be liable under the existing law to the penalties for misconduct applicable to public servants, even if there had been no express declaration of their liability in this section.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I do not at all agree with the Hon. Mr. Tucker, who seems to forget that the services which are to be rendered by these Town Councillors will be given to the municipality almost for nothing. If you want the best men for the Town Council, they will only come for the honour of the thing or from motives of public spirit, and not for the paltry sum of Rs. 30 weekly; and if you pass this section as it stands, I am afraid that, so far at all events as the native community is concerned, the municipality will not get the services of the best men.

His Excellency the President—One impression made on the mind of the hon. gentleman might, I think, be removed. He says that this section may expose the members of the Town Council to malicious prosecutions. In regard to this, could we not have a provision to the effect that no prosecution shall be commenced except under the authority of the Municipal Commissioner, or some other person in authority?

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The Hon. Mr. Munguldas fears the Municipal Commissioner more than any one else.

The Hon. Mr Munguldas—That plan might work well in other matters, but not in this, because the Town Council are supposed to keep the Municipal Commissioner in order.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—Supposing this section were expunged, would members of the Town Council who committed any of the offences here alluded to not be amenable still to the Penal Code?

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I consider that they would. The courts would hold them to be public servants, but to prevent any doubt on the point, they have been included in this section.

The vote was taken upon the amendment, which was lost by 1 to 11. The voting list stands thus:—Ayes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Vasudewjee, the Hon. J. K. Bythell, the Hon. Ganputrao Tatya Sahib Putwurdhun—11. Noes—The Hon. Munguldas Nuthoolhoy. His Excellency the President did not vote.

In line 17 of section 53, officers was made officer.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker moved that the word "tax" be substituted for the word "rate" in line 14 of section 66.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen proposed that the minimum and the maximum house-rate mentioned in section 69 be reduced from five and eight to three and five per cent. respectively. He said—Although very reluctant to have to bring the question of the incidence of taxation upon house property again before the Council, I should fail in my duty were I to allow this opportunity to pass without urging upon your Excellency's notice the injustice which the present bill seeks to perpetuate. When discussing section 86 at the second reading, I pointed out what I considered to be the glaring inequalities of the present fiscal system, and I shall not now take up your time in recapitulating the various considerations I then submitted to this Council. It is clear to me that the principle contended for, that the occupiers' rates generally fall upon occupiers in Bombay, is a myth. From the report of General Marriott's Committee, of which Mr. Hope was a member, it is perfectly clear that the tenants of 2,500 out of 21,000 houses in Bombay pay the occupiers' rates. Section 101, which imposes upon the house owners the obligation of paying occupiers' rates on chawls or ranges of buildings, further reduces the number of tenants in all Bombay paying occupiers' rates to 472. I submit that it is not expedient, for the sake of these 472 properties, to impose upon the municipality the cumbrous system of recovering house rate and occupiers' rates paid by the same individuals separately, involving the issue of nearly 136,000 bills. As the owners and occupiers' rates are paid for the most part by the house owners, it would simplify matters if the rates were consolidated, and the whole recovered from the owners. As it is, they that pay both kinds of taxes, it would be inflicting no hardship upon them to make all these rates payable by them in one consolidated rate. If any pains were bestowed upon ascertaining the actual incidence of the occupiers' rates, it will be found that there is no foundation in fact for the assertion that the owners recoup themselves for the outlay they incur for those rates. I submit to your Excellency that we ought to look closely under the surface, and not be deceived by the simple designation of these taxes. Because they are styled occupiers' rates, it does not necessarily follow that they fall upon the occupiers. It behoves us to examine how they affect the people in reality. I make no apology for quoting the words of a noted writer on English taxation—"It is said that there is no use in inquiring into the incidence of taxation; that taxes have always been imposed in a rough and ready manner, without looking narrowly into the comparative burdens which they impose; and that such scrutiny is too minute for the dignity of statesmanship. But no inquiry into details is beneath the dignity of statesmen if it affects the well-being of a people, or is likely to introduce greater justice and fairness into the financial government of the country." I find Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had directed his attention to the question of the incidence of taxation, for when discussing the Provincial Budget in April last year, he said that the taxation which is levied there already, is felt to be of almost crushing severity, and nothing would justify increased taxation except an absolute and inevitable necessity, which we could not by any possibility meet by any other mode. In asking therefore to reduce the minimum and maximum house-rate to 3 and 5 per cent. respectively, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am willing to allow that as house property derives the greater share of the benefits from local conveniences and improvements, that it should bear a comparatively larger portion of the burden of municipal taxation. But this is no reason for exempting altogether all other classes of property from contributing their fair quota towards the municipal expenditure of the city. I would even urge the expediency of doing away with the occupiers' rates altogether, and of imposing a consolidated rate at the minimum of 6 or the maximum of 8 per cent. Surely an income tax of 6 or 8 per cent. on house property ought to satisfy those who complain that the owners of horse property wish to shift their just burdens upon the shoulders of the rest of the people.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy—I regret, Sir, that my vote must be against the motion for the third reading of the bill. My reason for it is simply this, that the bill does not satisfy any one section of the community of Bombay. The concession of the quasi-representation which the bill makes does not satisfy the expectations of those that made the demand for it. The reduction of taxation which, as I have already informed your Excellency, the people needed more than even the privilege of representation, has not been granted to them; the lowering of the maximum and the minimum of the house rate is not calculated to afford any perceptible redress to the oppressed classes. It is said that it is too late to enter upon the enquiry into the incidence of taxation. That it would delay the bill indefinitely, but with all deference to the opinion of the hon. mover, I submit that it is never too late to mend. It would serve no good purpose to allow the bill to go forth in the face of opposition from all sides, and without bestowing any consideration upon the fiscal system which has admittedly been left unnoticed. The people and the municipality can well afford to wait another six months or even a year, in order to have a satisfying and well-considered Municipal Bill offered for their acceptance. The bill, again, introduces other changes into the existing law which are most rigorous and undesirable. It makes the building and sanitary clauses much more stringent, exacting, and rigorous, than is necessary in the present state of the town and its people. Taken as a whole, the bill does not promise to be any improvement upon the present state of things. Out of deference, therefore, to the voice of the public, as well as from my own conviction that the bill fails to meet our requirements, I am compelled to vote against it. It would not perhaps be out of place for me, as one of the custodians of the Parsee Punchayet properties, to add, before I conclude, in reference to the burial clauses in the bill, that although they have been materially altered at the second reading of the bill, it would have been highly expedient to have exempted the Towers of Silence from the operation of section 249 of the bill, which contemplates the closing of the existing places for the disposal of the dead, because there is no likelihood of the Towers of Silence proving injurious to the public health in any way. They have been there nearly for the last one hundred and fifty years. With your Excellency's permission, I will read an extract from a Government resolution, dated the 18th September 1855, para. 2:—"So with respect to existing places of exposure for the Parsee dead. The places of this nature now existing are not supposed to be injurious to the public health, and the prospect of Bombay being so increased that its population will be forced into dangerous proximity to them is of such a remote nature, as not to call for present legislation."

(To be continued.)

THE PIRACY ON BOARD THE BRITISH INDIAN MAIL STEAMER CASHMERE.

A SERIES of letters from Colonel C. Herbert, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, to the Secretary to the Government of India, with regard to the occurrence in the port of Bussorah, on the night of the 12th June last, of a serious piracy on the British Indian mail steamer Cashmere, have been placed by the Bombay Government at the disposal of the press.

The first letter is dated Bagdad, 17th June 1872, and describes the steps which Colonel Herbert adopted on receiving news of the piracy, and his communications with the Governor-General of the province. The Governor of the town and district was superseded for the carelessness and mal-administration that had rendered possible such an attack on a foreign vessel in the port of Bussorah. The Governors of other towns were instructed to adopt every possible measure to discover and apprehend the pirates and to recover the property, cash to the amount of Rs. 42,000. Four companies of infantry, under command of Major Saeed Effendi, were despatched on board a steamer for Bussorah to assist in the matter. From the measures adopted Colonel Herbert had much hope that those of the pirates who had gone down the river could scarcely escape. Two coolies of Bussorah, who were employed in loading vessels in the port, had been arrested and identified as being concerned in this affair, and it was probable the others might be traced through their means. It was to be hoped, says Colonel Herbert, that the attack on a British vessel, which had excited the authorities to renewed and vigorous exertions, would be the cause of the entire eradication of the bands of robbers; and he assured the Government of India that no effort would be spared in bringing to justice the culprits in this case and in recovering the plundered property.

In the subsequent letters Colonel Herbert reports the steps taken from time to time for the apprehension of the pirates and the recovery of the plundered property. The majority of the robbers proved to be Chaab Arabs, dependent on Eyssa, son of Hajee Jaber, Persian Governor of Mohumreh, and the greater part of the plunder was with them. They afterwards fled to Falaheea in the interior of Persia, the Governor of which was at enmity with Hajee Jaber. One of the most important of the robbers, who had been captured (making the original total seven men) escaped from the prison at Bussorah on the 28th June, which could have happened only through the culpable negligence or positive connivance of the guard on duty. This was very much to be regretted. Measures were at once adopted for his capture. On the 3rd July, two persons of importance at Bussorah, who had been sent to Mohumreh to communicate personally with Hajee Jaber, returned bringing two prisoners, slaves of the principal culprits, and their share of the plunder, Rs. 1,485. Some days afterwards, Colonel Herbert received information that, on the 5th July, a body of armed Hassaweea Arabs, variously estimated at from 30 to 60 men, and among whom were some of the robbers of the Cashmere, headed by a notorious chief of them named Alwan of Bahrein, had forcibly seized a bughlah at El Gusba and sailed from Bahrein; and that their avowed intention was to remain there a few months until they might think they could return to Bussorah with safety. Colonel Pelly was then communicated with and his assistance sought in apprehending the robbers. On the 20th July last, Colonel Herbert received information that the robber chief Alwan and his servant had been seized at Bahrein.

In his correspondence with the British Mission at Teheran, Colonel Herbert had urged the great importance to British interests of the extradition of the Persian pirates and their trial, and on conviction, punishment at Bussorah, where the piracy was committed. The Persian authorities at Mohumreh, however, while taking every measure for the apprehension of the robbers and the restoration of the plundered property, refused to sanction their being given up and insisted on their being tried and punished at Mohumreh. The total amount of plundered specie recovered up to the 29th July 1872 was Rs. 15,153. Colonel Herbert's last two letters give the latest particulars regarding the pirates. They are as follow:—

From Colonel C. Herbert, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

BAGDAD, 12th August.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter dated 29th ultimo, I have the honour to report that, on the 9th instant, nine of the pirates who were engaged in the attack on the Cashmere reached Mohumreh from Falaheea, where after great difficulty in inducing them to act, they had been arrested by Sheikh Lufti, the Governor, who sent them to Hajee Jaberkhan.

The latter immediately made them over to the Nukeeb of Bussorah and Kassim Zohair, chief merchants, who had again gone down with the view to obtain the arrest of the robbers, in the presence of Mr. Robertson, who was also there with the same object.

In reporting this event by telegraph, Mr. Robertson informed my that there are still at Falaheea four of these pirates (and as it appears from a subsequent communication, these are all ringleaders, one of them being he who effected his escape from the Busrah prison), and that Hajee Jaber states he cannot get them without employing force, and again requests an order from Teheran for himself and the Prince Governor of Arabistan to march on Falaheea.

I yesterday learnt from Mr. Robertson that the gunboat Hugh Rose had arrived at Bussorah with Alwan, the man whose arrest on the island of Bahrein was reported in my last; and further that another man, one of the band of a notorious robber Jassim-el-Khaluf, has been arrested at Sookoos Sheookh.

No more plunder has yet been recovered.—I have, &c.,
C. HERBERT, Political Agent.

From Colonel C. Herbert, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

BAGDAD, 26th August.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter dated 12th inst., I have the honour to report that, on the 13th, I received a telegram from Mr. Robertson at Bussorah, stating that the orders received from Teheran by Hajee Jaber were not sufficiently stringent, and did not authorize him to take up arms, and begging that I would endeavour to obtain such, and I consequently immediately addressed Her Majesty's Mission. (Gives his message.)

This message I forwarded the next day to Mr. Robertson, directing him to proceed to Mohumrah and communicate personally with Hajee Jaber, with the view to immediate steps being taken.

He did so without avoidable delay, and on the 20th reported his arrival the previous evening at Falaheea, Hajee Jaber's country residence, adding that the latter had sent a messenger with a copy of the order from the Sudrazem to the Prince Governor, Anoushirwan Mirza, and expected an answer in five days; and that he had also despatched a copy to Sheik Lufti at Falaheea.

Meantime, Rouf Pasha has sent orders to the Governor of Bussorah to send two small steamers down the river, and to communicate with the Sheikh of Kowcit with the view to his co-operating in preventing the escape of the pirates across the river or by the Persian Gulf.

I have also been in telegraphic communication with Hajee Jaber, and have assured him that I will not fail to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Government any good services he may render.

Sheik Lufti has, I learn from Mr. Robertson, replied to Hajee Jaber's demand that there are neither robbers nor plunder at Falaheea, but he has gone himself to wait upon the Prince Governor, who is near Howrah, and hopes are entertained that the latter will detain him as a hostage for the delivery of those who are known to have taken refuge with him.

I am myself apprehensive that he may find means of persuading the Prince Governor to take his part.

It appears that the arrest at Sook-es-Sheevokh of the member of the band of Jassim-el-Khaluf, whose name is Mahommod-el-Haij, has led to that at Bussorah of another man, in whose possession has been found a small portion of the plunder.

Nasir Pasha is reported to be in search of Jassim-el-Khaluf and his band.

Seventeen of the men now in prison at Bussorah are reported to have confessed themselves guilty of participation in the piracy.—I have, &c.,
C. HERBERT, Political Agent.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE INDIAN "CHARIVARI."—The *Englishman's* "Once a Week" says—"The forthcoming *Charivari* has adopted a new style of advertisement by publishing two of its intended illustrations in the columns of Lord Ellenborough's favourite paper. Most people will say, as many have already said to me, that the proprietor would have been wiser to have kept them out, if they are intended as a specimen of the engravings and wit of the paper, for though not all Scotchmen, no one has been able to see anything funny in either of them, and the execution of the engravings is in the most primitive style of art. As to the wit, this may be obscure intentionally, so as to give the editor, like the writer of an acrostic, an opportunity of explaining the joke in the following number. Most of us had hoped for better things, but if nothing better is forthcoming, we are not yet sufficiently advanced in India for an illustrated comic paper.

ANGLO-INDIAN WIVES.

[BY ANOTHER LADY.]

A FEW years ago a paper called *The Girl of the Period* was published, and had an immense sale, being supposed to be a faithful sketch of the daughters and sisters of respectable folk. Good people shook their heads at this conclusive proof of the deep hold this vicious age had taken upon what was formerly the purest and sweetest age of human beings—budding womanhood. But after the first blush of amazement, thoughtful persons began to question the truthfulness of the portrait—to ask, could it be really true that these painted, selfish, ignorant, artful Jezebels sat at their tables and firesides as beloved bosom friends? Had they been blind not to have discovered that that bright bloom of youth was only "Bloom of Ninon," that that girlish thoughtless mirth was downright ribaldry; that that innocent attempt to vie with flowers and birds, shameless bedizening: was it possible these laughing, blushing girls, who had seemed to brighten and sweeten their daily lives, were shams—embryo courtesans, and shameless wives elect—mothers of a generation that should live to curse their memory? Questioning thus; observing closely the members of all the respectable families within their ken, thoughtful persons were at last comforted. There were still "seven thousand" innocent girls left to be loved, and cherished, and coveted, and respected; and the conclusion arrived at was necessarily this—that the author of the paper had been unfortunate in his surroundings, and had drawn his picture from the lowest grade of the many-graded middle class,—that grade half-educated, bordering on the wholly illiterate, who need not work for their bread because "papa" has good employment; but who are yet neither well enough connected, nor sufficiently well off, to mix in society where intellect and refinement prevail—that grade who, seeing well-dressed ladies driving in the parks, believe their lives are passed in dressing and driving, and envy their fashion and idleness, and do their little best to imitate the one phase of their life known to them!

From these sham girls of the period, in their exaggerated costumes, and with their pretentious manners, the real girl of the period turns aside with a smile of amusement and pity. In fact the subject of the paper in question is the monstrosity, not the sample, of the daughters and sisters of respectable people; and so in fact—and thank God! for it—the "Indian Wives" lately depicted in your paper are the monstrosities not the samples of the English *ladies* who make homes in this country. It is quite true in every Indian station, as in every place everywhere, you may pick out a careless mother, a scornful wife, an idle house-wife—an unprincipled woman in one word; but these flirty, selfish dames are taken at their true value, and are kept at arm's length by the rest of Indian wives. Their husbands' position ensures them civility—unless their offences are flagrant, in which case no severer judges can be found than English ladies in this country; but their husbands' position cannot, and never does, gain them intimacy in the majority of Indian homes. In my experience, which is lengthy and wide-spread, I have seen far—far more domestic happiness in India than in England; the opposite is the *exception*; husband and wife out here are more united, as a rule—more devoted, more patient than it is possible for them to be elsewhere. Here no officious relatives can inter

weakened to strengthen the front attack; he would have made his dispositions beforehand, and while driving the defeated columns before him—not with the bayonet, but by fire—he would make a flank attack at the same time. Such, we believe, must be the fate of concentrated centre attacks in our days, and Napoleon, if he lived now, would not practise them, because at different ranges nearly the whole artillery of the defenders could be directed against the attacking columns. All reasoning from facts, all experience of the late war, tends to prove that a trained army, properly covered, either naturally or artificially, properly armed and supplied with ammunition, is unassailable in front with any hope of success. So long as the French regular army existed it never once failed to meet and hold back a front attack until its flank was turned. The author of the *Tactical Retrospect* of 1866 tells how the fire of a defending force causes the attacking force to stream naturally towards the flanks. With later experience before us we may say that what the troops did by instinct was the right thing to do, and must in future be done systematically and by order of the Generals. Von Moltke, in an article published by the *Militair Wochen Blatt*, in July, 1865, says that a line of troops with open ground in front of them can defend themselves against any front attack and be pretty sure of success. On the other hand, "as the chance of a front attack being successful becomes smaller so much the more certain is it that the enemy will direct his attention to the flanks, and so much the more important does it become that these should be well protected." His words have been verified in every battle between armies provided with breechloaders, and it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that flank attacks supersede all others for the real decision of battles. Front attacks must be made, of course, to hold the enemy fast, and we now come to a very important conclusion based upon the rapidity of fire from breechloaders. *If an enemy attacks us boldly in front and we reply by a simple defence, it is almost impossible to know his strength, or to be sure that he is not very weak in front and massing his troops on our flanks.* For, if an equal force can hold its ground with ease against front attack, an inferior one can make the same impression for a certain time and produce an effect more than double its apparent numbers by acting aggressively. Such work was actually done frequently in 1870. Take, for example, the battle of Mars-la-Tour. The object of the Prussians was to hold Bazaine fast and prevent him from making his escape from Metz. The Third Corps was the first to arrive in contact with the French Army. There was no hesitation or doubt about its conduct, though the French were immensely superior in strength. It laid hold of Bazaine's army like a bull dog, and never ceased its apparently reckless attacks, though perfectly certain not to succeed in driving the enemy back. It held him fast, and though it lost nearly 7,000 men, maintained its position and its hold upon the enemy until supported by the successive arrivals of other corps. It is now a golden rule with the Prussians never to yield an inch of ground, because once yielded it is so hard to regain it. It is recognized that an inferior force in position can hold its own for a long time against front attack—and for this reason, they are not afraid of weakening their front in presence of the enemy, so only that they can use the troops taken away for the purpose of a flank attack. In this sense the action on the last day of the Manœuvres, the Battle of Amesbury as it was called, was wisely conducted against an enemy so prone to act on the defensive as was the Northern Army. A small force did, in fact, hold the attention of the Northerners directed upon itself for a long time, and would have held it still longer if the fighting had been real. Meanwhile, the Southerners turned the left flank of their enemy and, as we have previously shown, enfiladed his lines.

Closely allied with the question of front or flank attack is that of a system of offensive or defensive tactics. There can be no doubt that almost all the German writers support the principle of active aggression in war. Yet we find an excellent example of their defensive fighting when Bourbaki attempted to raise the siege of Belfort and make a diversion in the East to assist Chanzy in his march upon Paris. Of course, the whole strategic plan of this movement was ridiculous, but that has nothing to do with the fact that the Germans, very inferior in force, intrenched and defended themselves for three days against all the efforts of Bourbaki's superior army—superior, that is, in numbers, not in fighting quality. But on this occasion the Germans were only doing on a large scale what we have just said can be done on a small one. They were only holding their own to give time for the flank and rear attack of reinforcements hurried down to their support from the North.

Lieutenant Maurice, in the Wellington Prize Essay, recommends a defensive system of tactics for the English Army at present, but, in doing so, his mind seems to have been strongly influenced by the consideration of the impossibility of attacking with any hope of success until the army has been trained to a more pliable formation than that of the stiff line. He says—

"For this reason, then, if for no other, until a greater manœuvring facility—due as much to organization as to training—has been acquired by our army, the defensive would be the *rôle* we ought to seek. Unhappily, no army can limit itself to the defensive. Even on the defensive, all that now remains in the power of the commander is to determine the moment at which he shall abandon his absolute dictation, and trust, as he launches his troops into counter attack, to their readiness to conform, and their capacity for conforming, to the essence of his instructions."

Lieutenant Maurice speaks of the difficulty of decision upon such subjects, and their tendency to turn round in the hand when examined. He is greatly struck by the defensive power of modern firearms and by the enormous losses sustained by the Germans in their attacks upon positions. He proposes as a system for the British Army regular endeavours to seize such positions as will be strategically offensive and therefore oblige the enemy to attack them.

Now, we entirely refuse to argue upon the supposition that the British Army is not going to improve its formations for battle. Whether on the offensive or defensive, something must be substituted for the stiff lines of battalions, or at least added to them to be used at discretion. We must suppose that an English force is able to attack. Otherwise, it may be as well not to take the field at all, for no one shows more clearly than the author of the Wellington Prize Essay, that the defence, to be of any value, must at some period or another be changed into counter attack. Surely the turning round process of which Lieutenant Maurice speaks shows that one side alone of the tactical question will never give a perfect form? To our mind the answer to the tactical question of offence or defence is perfectly simple, though its practical application in war is more complicated than ever. If two thoroughly good Generals were placed opposite to each other in command of troops, equal in all respects as to marching and fighting powers, we believe that both of them would act partly defensively and partly aggressively. Everything else being equal, superior information as to the movements of the adversary would carry the day. Let us suppose, then, that both armies are being extended eastwards, in the endeavour to turn, one the right flank the other the left of the opposing force. We will suppose that A discovers the design of his opponent B. He will neither continue his own movement towards that flank, because it would be useless, nor will he make a decisive centre attack, because it would be both vain and costly; but he will avail himself of the defensive power of modern weapons by placing a detachment, inferior, perhaps, to the force with which the enemy is attempting to outflank him, in a position where it can defend itself vigorously and for a long time against the flanking force of the enemy. At the same time, he will himself attack the other flank of B's army, not hesitating to weaken his centre for the purpose. His attack may, perhaps, be answered in a similar manner by the enemy, if the latter obtains proper information. Indeed, we have as yet no experience of what will happen when two armies, equally trained, armed, and commanded, meet on the field of battle. If the troops be animated with the same antagonistic spirit of race which possessed the French and Germans during the late war, we can well conceive that the result may be bloodier than that of any action yet known to history. There may, evidently, be special occasions when a distinct offensive or defensive part must be played, as with Alvensleben's corps at Mars-la-Tour or the Germans near Belfort when attacked by Bourbaki; but, as a rule, when the forces are anything like equal, we believe there must be both attack and defence on either side. Two great powers—one moral, the other intellectual—are always on the side of the assailant. The spirits of men rise with the sensation of attacking. An enemy on the defensive seems by that very defensive action to be hiding, and therefore inferior in numbers or courage, and the assailants feel that they are making the battle, or at least giving its tone. The other power is that of actually carrying out your own plans while checking the development of those of the enemy. Both of these are very strong in favour of the attack, and we may add a third, which springs out of them. If attacked, you know not what is behind the enemy's first arriving troops; if you attack, you soon find out the weak points of his harness.

No greater proofs of the difficulty of front attack could be cited than the blockades of Metz and Paris, and the battle of Sedan. In these three cases the action of the Germans was eminently aggressive to begin with. All their marching powers, all their courage and aggressive faculty were used at first, and only by means of their aggressive action vigorously carried out for days together did they succeed in placing themselves in that strategically offensive, but tactically defensive, position where the enemy must attack them *in front*, for there was no flank to attack.

We do not argue against the proper use of the defensive in its place, but against plans based on the defensive as a universal system. English troops can resist its demoralizing influence better, perhaps, than any others; but why should they be tried? Why not see what we can get out of them by a system based quite as much upon attack as defence? Call our habitual action as a nation by what smooth name you will, a looker-on will explain it by asserting that there is no more aggressive nation in existence. How else comes it that the Empire extends over every quarter of the habitable globe, and that the sun never sets on the possessions of a group of small islands? What is missionary enterprise but aggression? What but aggression animates our mercantile spirit, which has led us as conquerors into the heart of China and Japan? Why do our athletes challenge the world to box or swim or row; why do we send yachts and cricket elevens to America, but because we have an insatiable thirst for aggression? If ever we should, unfortunately, be driven to make war, being prepared beforehand, we may be sure that the nature of the English soldier will show itself quite as adaptable to attack as defence, and we hold that English Generals should be as well prepared for the one phase of war as the other. We have previously remarked on the extraordinary abandonment of positions by the Northern Army, and we would now ask if the constant habit of acting on the defensive has not a direct tendency towards ideas of retreat? An excellent rule, and one worth impressing on the infantry, is that since, without doubt, the greatest losses are incurred by those who are running away, the best way to act when in inferior force before an enemy is to hold your ground, or even to attack boldly, trusting to be reinforced. But for success in such bold tactics it is necessary that all officers should have more responsibility, more right to take the initiative than is permitted in our army. Every column should support every other column without waiting to get leave from a General, and, furthermore, the bodies permitted to act with some independence must be smaller.

A very remarkable improvement in the marching power of the infantry was manifested this year at the Manœuvres. How it had come to sink so low as it had two or three years ago is not worth inquiry now. They who lamented the fall are now overjoyed at the rising. It had come to be a sort of axiom that British troops were slow marchers. Now we may speak without shame of the marches of the Germans or of our own Peninsular veterans. No doubt, the English soldier is accustomed to a very high scale of food, and would feel the want of good living during a campaign. But English armies will always be small, and therefore easily supplied, provided a proper organization is prepared in peace; and when the actual necessity is before him, no soldier in the world faces hunger and sickness better than the Englishman. Much of the infantry at the Manœuvres had really hard work, and they had on several occasions to rest satisfied with salt pork and biscuit—officers and all. Yet the health of the troops was excellent, and they were rather improved than otherwise by their labours. The country may rest satisfied that the infantry soldier is as good as ever he was, and only needs steady persistence in the course of education so happily commenced to fit him for the foremost rank both in attack and defence. He is also much more intelligent, than is supposed, more intelligent, indeed, than the average infantry soldier of some Prussian corps. Only the system pursued both with officers and soldiers in the infantry has a direct tendency to check independence of thought and action, and the thinking brings down to a dull routine of monotonous marching and countermarching, instead of training them to the interesting study of the changes and the chances of modern war.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE AWARD.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.

THE announcement of the final Award of the Geneva Tribunal has been received in the United States; and the mass of the people, especially the commercial classes, undoubtedly receive the news with pleasure. The Award is less than we expected, but it settles a tiresome dispute, and it also gives us valuable rules of neutral obligation on important points hitherto uncertain. These latter considerations outweigh any dissatisfaction there may be with the money award, and hence you may take it for granted that after the present discussion, evoked by the announcement of the Award, is over, the country will settle down in a state of acquiescence on the subject. Opinions for or against the favourableness of the Award to the United States, as expressed by the newspapers, seem to differ according to the necessities of the Presidential election. The Grant organs think everything is right, but the Greeley organs beg leave to differ.

The *New York Times* is the leading Grant newspaper, and upon this important subject it contains the following article:—

"The Award of the Geneva Tribunal has been officially announced, and is favourable to this country. It is such a conclusion of the differences with Great Britain, to which it relates, as should be rejoiced over by every man who is anxious for the advance of peace, and especially by every reasonable American. Efforts will be made to create a contrary impression, but they will fail. The ultra-Fenian Press will endeavour to persuade us that the award of the Tribunal leaves the original sources of bitter feeling untouched, and the more reckless opposition journals will try to belittle the result in order to belittle the Administration. But neither will have any success.

"If our system of Government ever produced an act thoroughly expressive of the desire of the great body of the people, independent of and superior to all partisan prejudice, the settlement of the Alabama Claims by the Treaty of Washington was such a case. If any administration ever deserved an acknowledgment of their good faith in seeking the interest of the whole country, without selfish bias of any kind, that Administration is General Grant's in the Alabama matter.

"If we glance at the history of the case, as far as the present Government is connected with it, this point will be plain. When General Grant came to the Presidency one serious obstacle blocked the progress of negotiations. It was, that the British Government had up to that time failed to concede that in the injuries growing out of the escape of the rebel cruisers, there could be anything for that nation to regret. Previous negotiations had omitted any reference to that point and had failed in the United States' Senate, and there is no doubt that the action of the Senate fully conformed to the settled feeling of the country. General Grant early took a position in harmony with this view of the case. When negotiations were resumed, their scope included the whole subject. The Treaty that resulted opened with a frank and explicit expression of regret on the part of Great Britain. In other words, the reasonable demand of the country had been complied with.

"This point having been gained, the British Government conceded still another, and one fully equal in importance—*viz.*, that the question referred to arbitration should be settled by the rules of International Law long held by the American Government, but rejected by the English Government. The opposition Press affect to think this a concession of no value, because, they say, the rules of the Treaty were substantially those recognized by all nations. Then, why did Great Britain take pains to say in the Treaty that she could not assent to those rules as having been in force at the time the Alabama Claims arose? Is the British Government, or the average opposition newspapers, best acquainted with British views of International law? But the same papers, with charming inconsistency, declare that we have been caught in a trap, and that the three rules are so strict on neutrals, that we can never hope to live up to them in case of a general European war, and must inevitably get into trouble in consequence. But when the Government was far weaker and the facilities for privateering vastly greater than now, we did live up to these rules. They are substantially taken from American statutes, State papers, and judicial decisions, and the doctrine they embody has controlled American action since Washington was President and Jefferson his Secretary of State.

"Whatever had been the decision of the Geneva Tribunal, the American people would have had, in the advantages we have pointed out, great reason for satisfaction. But in addition to these we are to have substantial damages. £15,500,000 (gold) are awarded to the victims of the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah and their tenders. It is nonsense to say that this will not satisfy the people of the United States. Crazy blatherskites, ready to pick a quarrel with Great Britain on any pretence, or on no pretence at all, and silly partisans bent on making a petty party advantage by misleading the reason or stirring the passions of the people, will find themselves utterly powerless to conceal the solid gains honourably won by the United States in the settlement of the Alabama Claims."

The chief Greeley newspaper is undoubtedly the *New York Tribune*. As it is necessary to employ every possible means to defeat Grant, the public naturally expected the *Tribune* to take ground against the Award. Consequently, that journal comes out with an article as earnestly condemning the Award as the *New York Times* praises it. The *Tribune's* opinion is the following:—

"We publish this morning the text of the Award made by the Court of Arbitration appointed under the Treaty of Washington. So much has been done by our own Government to neutralize all the good results which might have been attained by the experiment of international arbitration, that there will be a general feeling of surprise, and possibly even of congratulation, that anything has been given in satisfaction of the claims of the United States. The controversy has grown stale, and every one will be glad to hear that it is at an end. But it could scarcely have ended worse. We have lost every point we tried to make. By asking too much we have gained nothing. The thousand millions which would have made our case sublime, if they had not made it ridiculous, have dwindled to fifteen and a half. This petty sum will doubtless be greatly diminished by the English claims against the United States, which are yet to be allowed. Of course, the mere matter of money is the least important feature of so grave and authoritative a decision, which forms a sort of epoch in international proceedings. But this trifling sum is positively all we have gained. In every point of view the great moral advantage is with England and against us. In their anxiety to convict England of negligence, our attorneys have persistently urged the propriety and necessity of the employment of arbitrary powers by the Government to prevent possible violations of the neutrality laws. As we are to pass the greater portion of our national life as neutrals, and as we all expect our shipbuilding interests to revive some day, it is easy to see how jealous belligerents could annoy our legitimate industries by the weapons we have thus put into their hands.

"The Government of Great Britain are in a condition to repudiate this Award entirely, not, of course, as it binds their present action, but as a precedent for the future, if it should ever be quoted against them. At the same time, it is fully binding upon the United States, as the Arbitrator appointed by our Government has joined with those of Italy, Brazil and Switzerland in making it. The English Government are in a position to say that they will respect the decision of the Court to which the settlement of the present differences have been referred, but that they do not agree that England is justly liable for the damages which in the interest of universal peace they consent to pay. The very point upon which such stress has been laid, of the importance of inducing Great Britain to make a frank avowal of responsibility, thus falls to the ground. And with it goes the last possibility of ever gaining any satisfaction for those national damages, the omission of which from the Seward-Clarendon Treaty negotiated through Mr. Reverdy Johnson, caused the failure of that Convention. By the decision of the Court, on the presentation of the Indirect Claims, the field of reclamation for national damages was narrowed to the one point of asking compensation for expenses incurred in the pursuit of Anglo-rebel cruisers. And now, by the final award, even this class of claims is excluded from consideration. By a vote of three to two the Court decided that these costs are not properly distinguishable from the general expenses of the war, and that there is, therefore, no ground for awarding any sum by way of indemnity under this head.

"The cheerfulness of the London papers over the Award is, therefore, easy to understand. It will be difficult for us to extract any satisfaction from the conclusion of the matter. We are to have a few millions, it is true, at the end of a year, provided there is anything left of the sum awarded after it is decided what English claims we are to pay. Otherwise, we have nothing on our side of the account. There was a great opportunity presented for an important and beneficent improvement in international procedure. But it has been thrown away on our side by the vacillation and incompetency of our Government. We may consider ourselves fortunate if we do not lose by this Treaty in the long run more than the amount of gold over which Washington is now rejoicing and Mr. Clews is rubbing his recently naturalized hands."

The *New York World*, the Democratic Greeley organ, also has an article opposing the Government, the Award being its text. The Presidential campaign virus is in this as in the one quoted above, and the *World's* opinion may be gathered from the following sentences:—

"The United States, as plaintiffs before the Court of Arbitration, come out non-suited and made rather more than ridiculous. All that the Court has recognized is the private claims of sundry American citizens for damages in certain specified cases. This claim might have been quite as well adjusted under the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, which was so spitefully rejected by the Senate in a passion of partisan malice, under the pretext that it failed to adjust those claims of 'the nation' which we have just united with Great Britain, under the Treaty of Washington and President Grant's diplomacy, in branding as unfounded and untenable. The upshot of President Grant's intermeddling with this matter is that for the pleasure of annoying Mr. Seward and insulting President Johnson, he has made the United States pay the somewhat exorbitant price of a conspicuous national humiliation, which attests in the most solemn manner possible the wisdom and propriety of the treaty negotiated by Reverdy Johnson under the instructions of Mr. Seward and of President Johnson."

The *New York Herald* is displeased at the Award, and seems unwilling to conceive that America has gained anything. It says:—

"When the Treaty of Washington was signed and ratified, interpreting its language by the light of common sense, we hailed it as a complete and satisfactory disposition of all the differences between England and America, including the liability of the former to our nation as well as to our individual citizens for alleged 'unfriendly neutrality' during our national peril. It was only when Secretary Fish had yielded the position we had secured and had sacrificed the honour of our Government, at the imperious demand of the English Cabinet, that we denounced the pretended settlement as unsatisfactory, and called for the destruction of the distorted and violated treaty. The result proves that our position was well taken. The money award, whatever it might have been, is not worthy of consideration as compared with the graver interests involved in a perfect friendly feeling between the two countries; yet the insignificant sum of 16 or 17 million dollars, which may appear to many a considerable sum, will probably be more than swallowed up in the counter awards made to British subjects by the Claims Commission, and after the payment of all the expenses incurred by our Government, will certainly leave us a loser in the mere matter of dollars and cents, as well as in honour, consistency, and reputation. This England knows well enough; and while Lord Chief Justice Cockburn coolly 'dissents' from holding his Government responsible for anything at all, and while the English papers will put on a show of indignation against even this paltry award, for political effect, England in truth laughs in her sleeve at her triumph over the shrewd Yankees, financially as well as diplomatically.

"There is only one point upon which any credit could possibly be claimed for the Treaty of Washington and this Geneva farce, and even this is precluded by the unfortunate facts attending the negotiations. It has been said that the creation of the Tribunal has been the triumph of peaceful arbitration over the old appeal to war in the adjustment of international disputes. But such a settlement, to be worth anything, must be made in good faith, and effective in removing the cause of disagreement. It must reach the seat of the disease and not merely heal over the surface. Has the Treaty of Washington accomplished such a work? Is it not notorious that it leaves the bitterness and ill-feeling heretofore existing against England only aggravated by a sense that we have been worsted in diplomacy and overreached in a hard-driven bargain? A friendly arbitration between great nations means something noble, self-denying, and generous in action—a simultaneous opening of the heart and yielding of conflicting views to the impulse of an honest desire for friendship and peace. In place of any such sentiments there have been in the Treaty of Washington—or, rather, in the interpretation of the Treaty forced upon our time-serving diplomats by England—sharp practice, advantage-taking, diplomatic fencing and feinting, all the shifts of legal and political cunning to win advantage over an adversary. A settlement that leaves a bitter feeling of humiliation and injustice rankling in the breast of one of the parties is worse than no settlement at all. Then, again, no person can pretend that there was any danger of war with England growing out of the Alabama difficulties, and hence we cannot console ourselves with the belief that the Geneva farce has been a triumph of peace. The whole affair is an unfortunate one for the credit, honour, and advantage of the United States; and yet there is nothing left but to accept the insufficient award and platitudes of the Geneva Tribunal, and to be thankful that we are rid of the Court and its business."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which may be regarded as expressing the opinion of the business classes of the country, independent of any bias on account of the Presidential election, thinks that under the rules of neutral obligation laid down in the Treaty the rules of neutral obligation laid down in the Treaty of Washington, Great Britain was liable for the damages done by the Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah, Georgia, Chickamanga, Nashville, Retribution, Sumter, and Tallahasse. It thinks the liability included the vessels which escaped from American waters for the reason that "if the British authorities had not failed to exercise due diligence to prevent the 'fitting-out,' 'departure,' &c., of the British-built vessels, and had not failed to prevent both those and the American-built vessels from using her ports and waters as the base of naval operations against the United States, the claim for damages would have been next to nothing." The *Ledger's* remarks continue:—

"Apart from these considerations, there are two causes for great satisfaction in the result. First, the gross sum awarded is perhaps as near the aggregate of the claims as an award on a series of hotly contested claims could reasonably be expected to be. The second, and by far the more important reason for satisfaction, lies in the fact that the Alabama controversy which caused so much just irritation in the United States, which at any unfortunate moment might have plunged the two countries into a war, which our Government sought most assiduously with long waiting, and with great patience and forbearance, while Lord Russell was at the head of the British Government, to have adjusted by friendly negotiation only to be rebuffed again and again, has at last been settled by peaceful arbitration. The ten years from 1861 to 1871 were wasted in voluminous correspondence in the vain effort to effect a settlement; but a happier result has been brought about by the briefer correspondence begun by the President in the early spring of 1871. The last 18 months mark a new epoch in diplomacy, a new era in the settlement of international difficulties, and the ascertainment of what is international law and neutral duties."

The fact that the Arbitrators have successfully completed their labours is a matter for congratulation, however opinions may differ as to the Award. In New York the triumph of the principle of international arbitration is to be commemorated by the Peace Society by a public meeting, a feature of which is to be a Thanksgiving service in Trinity Church.

The Anglo-American Claims Commission, the award of which against the United States, it is feared in some quarters, may be so great as to balance the Alabama Award, met at Newport September 11, pursuant to the adjournment from Washington last spring. No business was transacted, however, and a further adjournment was made until October 2, when the Commission is to re-assemble in Washington.

THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

WOLVERHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.

THE Earl of Dudley's circulars were issued this morning. Therein Mr. E. Fisher Smith, his Lordship's chief agent, dating from the Priory offices, Dudley, Oct 1, said:—"I beg to inform you that the Earl of Dudley's prices for all descriptions of finished iron are this day reduced 2*l.* per ton." The Earl of Dudley's finished iron is produced at the Round Oak Works at Round Oak, near Dudley. Messrs. Barrows, of Tipton, and Messrs. G. B Thornewycroft and Co., of Wolverhampton, have also issued circulars announcing a similar decline. The Earl of Dudley's price for bars is now 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* At the other two establishments mentioned, the price is 14*l.* The issuing of circulars by these firms indicated a retrogression in the trade that was foreseen last week to men most informed upon the current business. To-day, however, it was pretty well felt all round that the market has now entered upon a period of ease which it has been for some time needing. The reductions were generally welcomed by the consuming market, but it cannot be said that it was all that is demanded. Purchasers still hold back; they look for further reduction. That bars will remain at 14*l.* is not generally believed. Apart from the fact of that sum being brought about by only one reduction after several advances, the figure is too high for Staffordshire bars; a good trade is never done at it long together. 18*l.* was the price quoted for singles by makers of note this afternoon, but the circular quotation of the makers of sheets of most eminence was from 1*l.* to 3*l.* higher. Stocks are increasing in the hands of the merchants and the manufacturers of hard wares, and there is a disposition to meet the views of purchasers by iron merchants that has not been seen for some time past. The ironmasters are now delivering with tolerable freedom. Further reductions must, however, be gradual, owing to the good position of the makers generally, and owing, also, to the continued demands of the pig-iron makers and the coalowners. The reduction of 13*s.* on hot-blast, and 20*s.* on cold-blast iron by the Shropshire firms is not being generally followed. Some lots of good pigs might, perhaps, have been had at from 10*s* to 15*s.* a ton this afternoon under previous quotations. Pig makers do not believe in those terms becoming general in face of the rise in the Scotch market and the firmness of the Cleveland houses. Iron goods generally are reduced in the same proportion as the iron, nearly 2*l.* a ton. That is the reduction quoted this afternoon in cut nails and on builders' ironmongery. Best locks are also about to be reduced 5 per cent. by Messrs. Carpenter and Co., who have reduced their currycombs 10 per cent. The common currycombs are down 20 per cent., but they went up 70, while the best went up only 50. The brass founders, too, have reduced their prices 5 per cent. Coal is a little easier, but the reductions are not very decided in fuel.—*Times*, Oct. 3.

THE iron trade still displays an upward tendency in Belgium, but prices are rather uncertain, and vary considerably from day to day. Merchants' iron makes from 12*l.* to 12*l.* 16*s.* per ton; refining pig, between 5*l.* and 5*l.* 12*s.* per ton; and plates, between 17*l.* 4*s.* and 18*l.* 8*s.* per ton. Rails average about 12*l.* per ton. Some works show little inclination to undertake fresh rail contracts; but others display a readiness to accept even lower rates than the average quotations. Old rails have advanced from 7*l.* 4*s.* to 8*l.*, and in some cases to 8*l.* 4*s.* per ton; having regard to the price of new rails, they appear to be cheap upon these terms. The French iron trade continues rather feverish. No 1 pulled iron has been dealt in in the Haute Meurse at 12*l.* 16*s.* per ton. In the Meurthe-et-Moselle pig remains in great demand, and it is very difficult to obtain deliveries with punctuality, as there is scarcely any disposable stock. The export iron trade of France is considered to be extending; Germany, Italy, and Russia have forwarded the most orders of late. The production of Bessemer steel is also increasing in France; the Denain and Anzin Forges Company has concluded a contract with the Northern of France Railway Company for 80,000 tons of steel rails, to be delivered in the course of the next ten years. The French coal trade remains in much the same state; neither merchants nor proprietors of works have been able to lay in all the supplies which they require. In common with the Belgians, French colliery proprietors complain of a great scarcity of working miners. There is still much activity in the Belgian coal-mining district. The exports of coal from the United Kingdom in August amounted to 1,278,895 tons, as compared with 1,267,950 tons in 1871, and 1,151,201 tons in 1870. The aggregate exports in the first eight months of this year were 8,889,118 tons against 8,104,818 tons in 1871, and 7,851,174 tons in 1870. The exports to Germany figured for 1,436,265 tons, against 1,603,007 tons, and 1,006,805 tons respectively; and those of France for 1,511,319 tons, against 1,225,149 tons and 1,642,608 tons respectively. The exports have increased to Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Brazil; but they have decreased to Russia, Germany, and British India. The value of the coal exported from the United Kingdom in August was 1,120,279*l.*, as compared with 609,326*l.* in 1871 and 564,936*l.* in 1870; and in the eight months ending August 31 this year, 5,910,785*l.*, against 3,881,111*l.* in 1871, and 3,750,344*l.* in 1870.—*Times*, Oct. 2.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1174 Tiverton, Rowe—Scott & Wilcox.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1092 Stamboul, Hatch—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1466 D. G. Fleming, Cowell—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

840 Ganges, Davis.—W. Nicol & Co.
780 Harvester, Carver.—The Captain.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—Pramjee.
629 Nicobar, Lefrenais—T. Araby.
1339 Prince Regent, Clague—The Captain.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Penrice—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1290 Tanjore, Johnson—P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1185 Vesta, Lombardich—A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

760 Persia, Mereloo—V. Brothers.

CANAL STEAMERS.

FOR MALTA AND LIVERPOOL, FOR ORDERS.

1128 Ionia, Firth—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1079 Delta, Edmonds,—P. & O. Co.
1509 Emeu, Lee—P. & O. Co.
1215 Geelong, Babot—P. & O. Co.
918 Iliga, Drysdale—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1028 Surat, Baker—P. & O. Co.
1466 Walamo, Owen.—W. Nicol & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde.
Constance, Chapman.
472 Dagmar,—Steam Tug.
308 May Frere, Guthrie—(Governor's Yacht.)
408 Sind.
664 Vulture, Cay, R.N.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

535 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.—For Mauritius
432 Futtey Sultan, Nacoda.
243 John and Mary, Padua—G. Veerjee.—For Zanzibar.
647 Mozuffee, Nacoda.
427 Persian Packet, School.—For Batavia.
75 Sallamutty, Nacoda.
95 Esperance, Nacoda.

COFFEE.—The great coffee-producing countries, Brazil, Java, and Ceylon, are threatened with another rival. California, it is said, will before many years become one of the coffee-growing countries of the world. A former president of Costa Rica, with a part of his countrymen, have purchased a tract of land near San Rafael, with the intention of forming a Colony there, and among other employments designed to be followed by the colonists is the cultivation of coffee.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG | SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

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DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
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For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.
Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.
FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

HOTELS.

THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
(WATSON'S)
BOMBAY.
PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.
Passengers travelling by the G.I.P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.
The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.
W. MAULE, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RE-OPENED the Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.
Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.
The terms of the Charges are reduced.
Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

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(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

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Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden.
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BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

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